

REFERENCE BOOK

THE (HISTORY

OF

OUR RESERVE FORCES,

WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR

THEIR ORGANISATION

AS A

REAL ARMY OF RESERVE.)

WITH

A Map and Statistical Tables.

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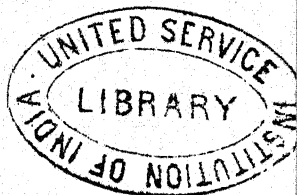
A MILITIA OFFICER.

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## PREFACE.

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IN the following brief sketch of the history of our Reserve Forces, I have attempted to show the services they have already rendered their country, and to point out some of the most notable and interesting events which have occurred from their formation down to the present day. First taking the Militia and Yeomanry, I have endeavoured to illustrate the manner and times at which they have been raised; their numbers, rate of pay; also when the ballot and martial law were first applied to them, and the large numbers who have fought in the ranks of the regular Army, both during the Peninsular and the Crimean Wars.

The Volunteers have not so much actual service to boast of, but they have rendered both valuable and important assistance to their country at times of threatened invasion.

The Pensioners, although forming part of our Army of Reserve, are of comparatively recent formation, and belong more to the Army proper than to

the Militia or Volunteers. I have not, therefore, thought it necessary to give any detailed account of them.

For much of the statistical information regarding the Militia I am indebted to Mr. Clode's valuable and comprehensive work on "The Military Forces of the Crown"; the rest is principally compiled from War Office or Parliamentary returns, and some of the valuable works in the libraries of this Institution, and of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall.

I must request my readers to bear in mind that these pages, being reprinted from a number of miscellaneous papers, written at different periods, may appear rather unconnected; I only hope that they will prove interesting and useful to those who take an interest in the prestige and efficiency of our Reserves.

#### A MILITIA OFFICER.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,  
WHITEHALL YARD, LONDON,  
*September, 1870.*

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HISTORY OF OUR RESERVE FORCES.

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PART I.

THE MILITIA AND YEOMANRY.

To Alfred the Great, the founder of our Navy, must also be ascribed the honour of first establishing a National Militia, towards the latter part of the ninth century.\* Passing over the first four hundred years of its existence we will take up our narrative in the reign of Edward I., who in the year 1285 passed an Act by which every freeman between the ages of fifteen and sixty was bound to serve, but only in his own county, except in the case of invasion. Edward II., in 1324, placed the Militia under the control of the Lords-Lieutenant. James I. repealed this law, and Charles II. gave the command, and the appointment of officers to them, but reserved to the Crown the right of commissioning or displacing them. The force then consisted of about 150,000 men, both

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\* About the year 878.

horse and foot, which were trained every year for fourteen days, the county having to find ammunition and other necessaries. All offences were tried by civil magistrates, the officers only having the power to inflict a small fine, or, in default—and then only in cases of desertion—to imprison. In his reign, also, all the Train Bands, with the sole exception of those of London, were ordered to be disbanded before the 25th of March, 1668.

The Militia dates its origin long before there are any traces to be found of a standing army. Charles VII. of France, early in the fifteenth century, was the first sovereign in Europe to establish a standing army. In England, Henry VII. was the first monarch who raised any permanent soldiers. In the year 1485, he established a band of fifty chosen archers for a personal guard, called "Yeomen of the Guard." Henry VIII., in 1509, added fifty more under the name of "Spears," which he afterwards changed to "Gentlemen Pensioners," and they exist at the present day under the title of the "Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms." Nothing further was done till 1625, when Charles I. formed three troops of guards, from which source Charles II. raised the First and Second Regiments of Life Guards. When the army of the Commonwealth was disbanded, Monk's regiment of foot was re-embodied and now forms the Coldstream Guards; Cromwell's regiment of Horse Guards was also re-embodied under the Earl of Oxford, and were styled the "Oxford Blues," from the colour of their coats and cloaks. Another regi-

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ment was organised out of the forces which had served under the Duke of York in the Spanish Netherlands, which became the First Regiment of Foot, and since the battle of Waterloo has been known as the "Grenadier Guards." The regular Army under Charles II. consisted of about 5,000 men, which James II. augmented to 30,000.

Articles of War were first made by James I. in 1612, and obtained the sanction of Parliament under Charles I. in the year 1625; the ballot was also first introduced in his reign, and the troops were armed from the stores of the Militia.

It may be interesting to note, in passing, that the first English military medal was struck to commemorate Cromwell's victory over the Scots at Dunbar in 1650. It has on the obverse the Protector's bust, and "The Lord of Hosts—word at Dunbar;" and on the reverse a representation of Parliament seated. General Monk (afterwards Duke of Albemarle) is said to have first originated, at the peace with Holland, in 1653, the practice of giving prize-money, then called tun-and-gun-money, and also of pensioning the widows and orphans of all that were slain in the service. The first Scotch Militia Act was passed during the reign of Charles II., in the year 1672, by the Scotch Parliament, but was not acted upon, so that when the Pretender landed in 1745, there being neither Militia nor Volunteers, he succeeded with 100 men in doing immense mischief, and spreading desolation far and wide; on the other hand, in England, there was a numerous force of both, and

an expedition of 1,400 French was driven from the coast of Devon by the Volunteers, whilst another party which landed on the 22nd February, 1797, at Fishguard, near Pembroke, in Wales, was soon repulsed; two of the regiments engaged on that occasion being the Royal Cardigan Rifles and the Pembroke Yeomanry. In March, 1760, a bill was introduced into Parliament to establish a Militia in Scotland, but was rejected; another bill was passed without opposition in July, 1797, and in the following year about 6,000 men were raised by ballot and embodied; several riots, however, occurred in the Highlands, under the impression that the ballot was to enable the Crown to remove people from Scotland.

The Irish Militia was first established in 1715, by an Act passed by the Irish Parliament after the rebellion, by which all Protestants from sixteen to sixty years of age were made liable to serve.

In the year 1752, during the reign of George II., an Act was passed to oblige the names of officers to be submitted for a twenty days' veto, previous to their appointment; the right of appointing adjutants and sergeants was reserved to the Crown, the Lords-Lieutenant had, however, the power to promote all officers, who, with the exception of the adjutant, were obliged to have a property qualification; every fourth year one-third of the officers were to retire, in order to make room for others willing to accept their commissions. The Privy Council had the power to adjust the quota of the men, who were to be Protestants, between the ages of eighteen and

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forty-five; they were to serve for three years, and to be all infantry, with an annual training of twenty-eight days; and if Volunteers, or substitutes, to be five feet four inches high. Any balloted man could pay a fine of £10, which was applied in providing a substitute, or serve and receive half the price of one. Each man received a bounty of one guinea, and their pay was made equal to that of the soldiers of the Line (this privilege was repealed in the year 1806); their wives and children were also entitled to parochial relief if left destitute, except during training, at which time the officers deducted sixpence a day for soldiers' rations, damage of arms, and the residue for their families. Their clothing was their own property after one year's embodied or three years' disembodied service. The punishments during training were under the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War for the time being in force; no punishment, however, was to extend to life or limb. In the year 1757, the ballot was first applied to the Militia by George II., and a force of 32,100 men was thus raised: this met with great opposition in the counties, and some difficulty was at first experienced in filling up the vacant commissions. In the following year, at the spring assizes held at York, four persons were found guilty of obstructing the Militia Act, and sentenced to death, which punishment the ringleader underwent. In the month of July, 1759, when the Seven Years' War was raging, a force of 17,436 men was raised, 6,280 being embodied, as an invasion of the French was apprehended. In default of appearing at the

training they were punished by fine and imprisonment; and if on call of active service, by fine, or in default a public whipping: the fines formed a fund out of which prizes were given to the marksmen of the regiment. The men were not permitted to enlist until they had refunded the bounty which they had received on joining, and no Militia officer was allowed to recruit out of his own county. The practice of billeting was also first introduced in this year. The Crown had the power, under the condition of *previously* apprising Parliament thereof, *if sitting*, or of calling it together if not sitting, to embody the Militia in case of rebellion or invasion, and to place it under the command of general officers to serve in any part of the kingdom, no limit as to length of time being given. The rank of the officers was also laid down as *equal* in degree, but *junior* in service, to the officers of the regular Army.

In the case of courts-martial, each service was to try their own men only.

The first Mutiny Act was passed in the reign of William and Mary, and was to take effect from the 12th of April, 1689, but the Militia were not made liable to it till the year 1756. In the following year, the precedence of each regiment was decided by lot, from a ballot made by the Lords-Lieutenant of each county.

The Yeomanry, or "Hunter Volunteers," as they were then called, were armed by order of George III. on the 18th December, 1761: they were reorganised by George IV., in 1828, on a smaller scale, a con-

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siderable number being disbanded. They are trained annually for eight days; but the period can be extended, if thought necessary, to fourteen. They are exempt from horse-duty, and "effectives" are not liable to serve as special or parish constables, although, in case of riot, they can be called out in their military capacity in aid of the Civil Power. In 1838 they were again reduced to forty-five regiments, comprising 264 troops, at which strength they have remained to the present time.

In the year 1793, all the Militia Acts were consolidated, and a body of 21,660 men was raised, consisting of both Protestants and Catholics; the quota of men for England and Wales was also fixed at 30,740 men, who were to be raised by ballot.

An Act was passed in March, 1794, the object of which was to enable the Crown to accept the services of one or more companies which were to be raised by persons of influence and distinction, to be attached as extra companies to the Militia; but, as volunteers, temporary rank, which was not to exceed that of Lieutenant-Colonel, was given to the officers. In June of the following year another Act was passed, which permitted the Militia to volunteer into the Royal Artillery or Navy, in the proportion of one to ten.

A Supplementary Militia was raised in November, 1796, consisting of 59,441 men for England and 4,437 for Wales. A provisional force of Cavalry, estimated at 20,000 men, was also raised by ballot to augment the Militia; part of this force was em-

bodied and allowed to volunteer for service out of Britain. In January, 1798, 10,000 men of the Supplementary Militia—not exceeding one-fifth of the quota for any county—were allowed to volunteer into the regular Army, under the conditions of serving till six months after a general peace had been concluded, and of not being liable to serve out of Europe; their places also were not to be filled up by ballot. One-half of the Supplementary Militia was ordered to be embodied before the 10th of March, and the remainder whenever his Majesty should think proper. In June of the same year the British Militia volunteered to serve in Ireland for the suppression of the rebellion, and an Act was passed which allowed 12,000 men to serve there for a limited period.

The Supplementary Militia was abolished in July, 1799, the men being allowed to enlist in certain regiments of the regulars for five years, or during the war, and for six months after peace was concluded. They were not to be liable to serve out of Europe. The standard height was fixed at five feet four inches, and not more than three-fifths of the legal quota of any regiment were permitted so to serve. Another inducement held out to them was the very high bounty, which then amounted to ten guineas. Out of 80,626 Militiamen on the 1st of July, 15,712 volunteered, and served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Holland during the war; and shortly afterwards 10,414, out of 63,879, joined the regular Army. From the 18th of July to the 15th of No-

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vember, 24,958 men volunteered into the Army, and were drafted into the following regiments:—

Royal Artillery . . .	344	31st Foot . . .	955
1st Foot Guards. . .	454	35th „ . . .	1,764
2nd „ „ . . .	557	36th „ . . .	769
3rd „ „ . . .	290	40th „ . . .	1,504
4th Foot . . .	3,034	46th „ . . .	694
5th „ . . .	1,268	52nd „ . . .	1,861
9th „ . . .	2,695	56th „ . . .	774
15th „ . . .	1,549	62nd „ . . .	1,043
16th „ . . .	761	63rd „ . . .	755
17th „ . . .	1,538	82nd „ . . .	702
20th „ . . .	1,647		

The Militia was reduced to 30,586 in 1801, when the exemption the Volunteers had hitherto enjoyed from Militia service also ceased. An Act was, however, passed to continue the Volunteer force, and the Militia quota was fixed at 40,963 for England and Wales, and 7,950 for Scotland. The Militia Acts at present in force for England and Scotland date from the year 1802; those of Ireland from 1809.

In the month of February, 1800, during the great struggle with France, £60 is said to have been paid for a substitute for the Militia at Plymouth. One man went on condition of receiving four shillings a day, whilst another sold himself for seven and three-pence a pound!

A general Militia Act was passed in 1802, by which men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were to be raised by ballot, or to pay a fine of £10 to be exempt for five years; the services of a balloted

man to be for five years, with the option of re-engaging if the desire were expressed within four months of the expiration of term of service. A volunteer or substitute received a bounty of one guinea, and had to serve for five years, or such further time as the Militia remained embodied. When embodied, the Militia were allowed the same pay as the Line; they were also entitled to the benefits of Chelsea Hospital if disabled on active service.

In 1806 the pay of the Army was increased, but that of the Militia remained the same. In this year also about 11,000 men joined the Army; and again in 1808, at the commencement of the Peninsular War, 30,883 were drafted into the Army. By an Act passed in 1811, the King (George III.) was enabled to accept the services of 5,714 men of the English, and 1,142 of the Scotch Militia for the regular Army; the Irish Militia also contributed nearly 11,000 men, and again, in the following year, 9,903 more. The Interchange Act was also passed in 1812, by which the Militia was made liable to serve as Marines on board vessels in harbour; the English Militia was made liable to serve in Ireland, and *vice versa*, with the provisos that no regiment was to serve more than two years successively, that not more than one-fourth British should serve in Ireland, or one-third Irish in Great Britain, and that they were not to be liable to serve again till four years after the expiration of their last term of service, except in case of invasion. From November, 1813, to December, 1814, commissions

were given in the Army to officers of the Militia, in the proportion of three field officers with 900 men, two with 600, and one with 300; 100 men admitted a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign. About 11,000 men joined under this regulation; altogether, the Militia, from the year 1803 to 1813, contributed 99,755 men to the Army.

A Local Militia was raised in the year 1808, by which upwards of 214,000 men were obtained by ballot from men between the ages of eighteen and thirty, who were enrolled for four years, no substitutes being allowed. By an Act passed in 1813 they became liable to serve out of their own county until the 25th of March, 1815; and on the 21st of May, 1816, the ballot was suspended annually till the year 1836, and the Local Militia was allowed to die out. The pay was the same as in the General Militia. In 1829 an Act, since become annual, was passed to suspend the ballot; but this, by an Order in Council, was put in force again from December, 1830, till February, 1832.

The Militia, since its establishment in 1757, has been embodied on numerous occasions: the first time during the Seven Years' War, in case of invasion; secondly, during the American War, from 1778 till the 3rd of March, 1783; thirdly, in December, 1792, till April, 1803, for rebellion and threat of invasion, and again later in the same year, upon the expected invasion by Napoleon; fifthly, during the Peninsular War in 1815; sixthly, on the breaking out of the Crimean War in 1854; and, lastly, at the Indian Mutiny in 1857.

During the Peninsular War, officers and men were allowed to volunteer into the Army, or to serve as Militia with the Army abroad, or alone in Ireland and the Channel Islands. They did actually serve in Portugal as Militia ; and also in Guernsey during the mutiny there of the regular troops in 1783.

After the conclusion of the Peninsular War, the establishment of the Militia was allowed gradually to decrease until the year 1852, when a General Militia of 80,000 men was authorised to be raised by voluntary enlistment, at a bounty not exceeding £6, with power to raise the quota by ballot from men between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Field officers of the regular Army were to be allowed to retain their half-pay, and no property qualification was required of a captain or a lieutenant of five years' standing. At the present time the Militia bounty is £6. Ten shillings is given on enlistment, a guinea for the first four trainings, and the balance of twenty-six shillings on the fifth and last. The daily pay of a sergeant is 1s. 9d. ; corporal, 1s. 5d. ; and privates, 1s. 3d. ; of this sum 7½d. per diem is deducted for messing, and ½d. for washing.

In the year 1854 the Militia was transferred from the authority of the Home Office, under which they had remained up to this time, to the War Office ; honorary colonels were also first appointed in this year, their position being analogous to that of a general officer who is colonel of a Line regiment. Between 1855-56, nearly 30,000 men joined the Army and Marines—a bounty of £8 being given for



the former, and £9 for the latter; and Parliament sanctioned the volunteering of regiments, in the proportion of three-fourths of their strength, to serve abroad and for five years, but no officer was to take higher rank than Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1859 the Militia was made liable to serve in any part of Great Britain, and power was given to the Crown to accept the voluntary services of the Channel Islands Militia. Counties have to provide store-houses, and the expenses of the ballot when incurred.

Officers and men can be tried under the Mutiny Act, if the charges are made out and delivered within six months after the regiment has been dismissed from training, or been disembodied.

The present establishment of the Militia is:—

	Peace Footing.	War Footing.
England and Wales . . . . .	80,000	120,000
Ireland . . . . .	30,000	45,000
Scotland . . . . .	10,000	15,000
Total . . . . .	120,000	180,000

Militiamen have at present an annual training of twenty-eight days, which, if thought necessary, can be extended to fifty-six; but recruits—that is, men who have joined since the previous training—have to present themselves at their head-quarters a fortnight before the training commences, in order to go through a preliminary course of drill, to enable them to take their place in the ranks when the regiment assembles.

The following regiments of Militia, fifty in number,

and representing a total of 40,936 men, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers) volunteered for foreign service during the Crimean War:—

Regiment.	Date of Volunteering.	Regiment.	Date of Volunteering.
Royal Denbigh	20 May, 1854	South Cork . .	24 Mar. 1855
Worcester . .	16 Jan., 1855	Royal Brecon . .	25 „ „
West Essex . .	17 „ „	Renfrew . .	26 „ „
Royal Wiltshire	17 „ „	4th Royal Lanca-	
The First Stafford		shire . . .	30 „ „
(King's Own)	17 „ „	Royal Sth. Down	30 „ „
2nd West York	19 „ „	Longford Rifles	3 April „
1st Royal Lanca-		Armagh . .	7 „ „
shire . . .	19 „ „	Limerick City Ar-	
Northampton and		tillery . . .	9 „ „
Rutland . .	19 „ „	Westmeath . .	17 „ „
East Kent . .	19 „ „	2nd Stafford(King's	
3rd West York	23 „ „	Own) . . .	23 „ „
Royal South Lin-		Roscommon . .	24 „ „
coln . . .	23 „ „	North Cork . .	24 „ „
The Essex Rifles	24 „ „	3rd Royal Lanca-	
Royal Cornwall and		shire . . .	25 „ „
Devon Miners'		3rd Middlesex .	27 „ „
Artillery . .	24 „ „	Royal Elthorne,	
Oxford . . .	25 „ „	or 5th Middlsx.	19 July „
Dorset . . .	26 „ „	2nd Somerset .	30 Aug. „
North York . .	31 „ „	Forfar and Kin-	
1st Somerset . .	2 Feb. „	cardine Artillery	5 Sept. „
Cambridge . .	2 „ „	Kent Artillery .	9 „ „
2nd or South Devon	11 „ „	Suffolk Artillery	14 „ „
Royal Berks . .	12 Mar. „	4th or Royal	
Royal Dublin City	13 „ „	South Middlesex	18 „ „
Dumfries, Rox-		Devon Artillery	19 „ „
burgh, Kirkend-		Fermanagh . .	10 Oct. „
bright and Sel-		Stirling, Dum-	
kirk (the Scottish		barton, Clack-	
Borderers) . .	24 „ „	mannan and Kin-	

Regiment.	Date of Volunteering.	Regiment.	Date of Volunteering.
ross (The High- land Borderers' Light Infantry)	24 Oct. 1855	6th Royal Lanca- shire . . .	26 Dec. 1855
Antrim . . .	26 „ „	Royal Monmouth	17 Jan. 1856
South Mayo . .	22 Dec. „	1st or South Tip- perary Artillery	1 Mar. „

The following eighteen regiments, representing a force of 12,714 men (exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers) volunteered for foreign service at the time of the Indian Mutiny:—

*Dumfries, Rox- burgh, Kirkend- bright and Sel- kirk(TheScottish Borderers) .	16 Oct. 1857	*Antrim . .	23 July, 1858
Leicester . .	20 Nov. „	*1st or South Tip- perary Artillery	27 „ „
*Roscommon .	7 Jan. 1858	*North Cork .	27 „ „
*Stirling(TheHigh- land Borderers' Light Infantry)	23 „ „	*Armagh . .	29 „ „
*4th Royal Middle- sex (106 officers and 300 men)	31 „ „	*Oxford . .	30 „ „
1st Royal Tower Hamlets . .	23 Mar. „	2nd or North Tip- perary . .	31 „ „
Royal Pembroke Artillery . .	19 July „	Royal Lancashire Artillery . .	1 Aug. „
		Londonderry Ar- tillery . . .	7 „ „
		*Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex	12 „ „
		Sligo . . .	13 „ „
		Donegal Artillery	20 „ „

From these, the following ten regiments were selected to serve at the Mediterranean stations,

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\* These regiments also volunteered for foreign service during the Crimean War.

and are permitted to bear the word "*Mediterranean*" on their colours :—the Royal Berks, the East Kent, the First Royal Lancashire, the Third Royal Lancashire, the Third Middlesex, or Royal Westminster, the Northampton and Rutland, the Oxford, the First Stafford, or King's Own, the Royal Wiltshire, and the Second West York. It is remarkable that there are no Irish or Scotch regiments so distinguished.

Since 1860 volunteering into the Line has been sanctioned. In August, 1864, the establishment of all regiments of over 600 privates was reduced ; this order was cancelled in October, 1867. General Peel, in 1867, created a new Army Reserve, by giving a bounty and extra pay to those Militiamen who would volunteer for it ; in return, they are to be liable to serve anywhere with the Army, whenever war is declared. The quota was fixed at 20,000 men ; but at the first training after the bill had been passed (in 1868) only 2,524 men volunteered, and last year only 6,589 are said to have joined. This scheme, whilst it entails a considerable expenditure in paying for what can be had for nothing, does a great injustice to the service ; in fact, it is almost an insult, for Militiamen have always been, and doubtless always will be, ready to volunteer for foreign service whenever necessary. It is certainly a slight upon the officers, and another attempt at making them mere drill-sergeants. The men themselves, too, dislike leaving

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their officers and old associates. A bill was introduced by Mr. Cardwell in the early part of last year and passed. It consists of only four clauses, the first of which enables her Majesty to place any regiment, battalion, or corps, called out for training, under the command of general officers of the regular forces, which before could only be done when embodied for actual service; by the second, an officer of the regulars may be attached to any regiment for the purpose of training, during which time he must obey his superior officers of the Militia; the third abolishes the property qualification for officers, and the fourth provides that no Militia Volunteer shall be entitled to claim his discharge on the ground of error or illegality in his enrolment, after he has served for one training.

Last year also saw part of the Militia first armed with breech-loading rifles, twenty-three regiments being selected, amounting to 16,879 men, who were furnished with the Snider rifle. The regiments chosen were from those going to Aldershot and Shorncliffe, as also those regiments which, during the last three years, have devoted themselves most to musketry.

The Militia does not seem to have made any satisfactory progress in the last three years as regards the filling-up of commissions; for, although there are about 3,200 officers, we find something like 1,800 (!) vacancies. The subjoined figures show the number of officers who joined during the

years 1867, 1868 and 1869, who have not since died or retired :—

	1867	1868	1869
England and Wales .	87	93	120
Scotland . . . .	10	17	18
Ireland . . . . .	12	23	16
Total . . .	109	133	154

## PART II.

## THE PENSIONERS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

PENSIONERS have always been liable for service in case of emergency. The force was placed on its present footing in the year 1842, when an establishment of 10,000 men was raised and authorised to train for twelve days a year; they are subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and in case of necessity may be allowed to volunteer for garrison duty; such service, however, is not to exceed six months.

An additional force of 20,000 men was raised in 1859, from men who had completed their first term of enlistment, or five years of it, and had been discharged for any cause other than misconduct, who could thus complete their twenty-one or twenty-four years' service towards a pension, two years to reckon for one. The Army Reserve Act, passed in 1867, added 10,000 men to each class. The returns issued up to January, 1870, give 86 officers of pensioners in Great Britain, 14,643 enrolled pensioners, 2,734 men of the reserve of 1859, and 3,090 men of the reserve of 1867, which brings the total up to 20,467 men. These (the pensioners) are organised into ten regiments, which are styled "The Royal Veteran Battalions."

## THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

An account of the rise and progress of the Volunteers would be incomplete without some notice of the Hon. Artillery Company. "This ancient and loyal regiment," with its numerous and great privileges, stands in about the same position to the Volunteers as the Guards do to the Line, and can boast of being the oldest regiment of any in her Majesty's service, either Regulars, Militia, or Volunteers. It differs also from all others in being composed of three separate branches of the service, viz. a squadron of light cavalry, a division of field artillery, and a battalion consisting of six companies of Grenadiers. The Cavalry are dressed and equipped as Hussars; the uniform of the Artillery is the same as the Royal Artillery, with the exception of the lace, part of which is silver; the Infantry are almost identical with the Grenadier Guards. A great and much-valued distinction is, that the officers hold Queen's Commissions. This is the only Volunteer regiment which is permitted to carry colours; it is also the only regiment of Volunteers which can turn out in complete heavy-marching order, as they have regulation great-coats, knapsacks, mess-tins, haversacks, &c.

That the Hon. Artillery Company is the oldest regiment in her Majesty's service is beyond doubt, as the following particulars will show. The Coldstream Guards were raised by General Monk, at the village of Coldstream, near Berwick, in 1660, from which place they derive their name. The Grenadier



Guards were formed ten years later, and were so called from the men being armed with hand-grenades; these men being selected for their strength and stature, the word "Grenadier" has come to convey an idea of more than average height. The Scots Fusiliers were originally a Highland regiment, and were raised in 1641; they were transferred to England in 1713, where they have remained ever since, except when on foreign service.

The first company of "Artificers" was raised by Sir William Green, in 1772, when Chief Engineer at Gibraltar, and was formed into a corps in the year 1787, from which time the Royal Engineers date their origin. The splendid regiments of Royal Artillery and the Royal Marines are also of comparatively modern date—the former being organised in 1716, and the latter in 1755. The first regiment of the Line, or "The Royal Regiment," which title was conferred upon it in 1751, was originally a Scotch regiment, and was for many years in the service of the King of France, and also of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. It was recalled to England in 1661, from which time it dates its establishment in the British Army. "The Buffs," or 3rd Foot, were embodied in 1665, and are supposed to have been raised from the Train Bands; they have, of all regular regiments, the exclusive privilege of marching through the City of London with drums beating and "colours" flying. The Household Cavalry, comprising the Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, dates from the year 1661. The first Fusilier Regi-

ment was raised by James II., in 1685, and was styled the "Ordnance Regiment"; it was formed to guard the Artillery. It is now the 7th Fusiliers. James II. also raised the 5th, and in 1688 the 23rd, or Welch Fusiliers, and the 1st or King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards. Three Marine Corps were raised in 1702, and are now the 30th, 31st, 32nd Foot. Lancers were introduced by George III., to oppose the Polish Lancers of Napoleon. Light Cavalry were first raised in 1745. The Hon. Artillery Company dates its revival from the year 1610, but is, in reality, far older.\*

Although the Military Government of the City of London is of too remote antiquity to be ascertained with very critical precision at this distant period, yet we learn from the Saxon chronicles that the London auxiliaries, from whom in subsequent periods the Artillery Company took its rise, having joined Alfred the Great, marched to dislodge the Danes from the town of Hertford. In King Stephen's reign they mustered 20,000 horse and 60,000 foot. Henry VIII., in 1537, granted them a patent of incorporation. Their place of meeting was in Tassel Close, now Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate Street. They were then armed with long-bows, cross-bows, and hand-guns (at that time termed "Artillery"), and it is from this fact that they derive their name of "Artillery Company." During the reign of Queen Elizabeth—

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\* The "Artillery Association" was first formed in 1465, and established themselves in the famous Artillery Gardens about 1498.

in 1585—the Company mustered nearly 300 men, who were principally merchants; they met every Thursday for drill, and every man was promoted by turns from corporal to captain. In the same year a number of members were appointed, by order of the Queen in Council, to the rank of officers, to train the Militia in several parts of the kingdom. Some of them were again selected in the year 1588, to take charge of the men in the great Military Camp at Tilbury, and were known as the “Captains of the Artillery Gardens.” In 1598 they had increased to 600 men, and in 1605 James I. issued a patent, dated the 1st of February, for the encouragement of “*our ancient Artillery Company*.” In the year 1610 they were revived, and from this time date their formation, as they have never since ceased to exist. In 1641 the Company removed to their present quarters at “Moorfields,” in consequence of the former ground not being large enough, as at that time they were 6,000 strong. Charles I. granted a charter of incorporation to the Company, and, as a proof of the high estimation in which it was held, we find in the old “Vellum Book,” in which all members of distinction inscribed their names, those of Charles, Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.); Charles Frederick, Count Palatine and Duke of Bavaria; James, Duke of Bavaria; James, Duke of York (afterwards James II.); Halifax, Somerset, Hamilton, Arran, Huntingdon, Sutherland, Kildare, Gerard, Effingham. Charles II., in 1664, appointed the Duke of York their Captain-General. Prince Rupert, the Duke of

Monmouth, the Duke of Albemarle, Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Manchester, the Earl of Anglesea, Lord Craven, and many others, enrolled themselves as members. They fought at Newbury on the 20th September, 1643, where their unexampled steadiness secured the preservation of the Parliamentary Army. They received the charge of Prince Rupert's Cavalry with such intrepidity that he was several times repulsed without penetrating their ranks. In the year 1660 non-freemen of the City of London were first admitted, but not on the same terms as freemen, being only allowed to bear pikes, whereas freemen carried muskets. King William, after the revolution, declared himself their Captain-General. On the accession of Queen Anne, the Company presented an address, to which her Majesty replied, and appointed Prince George of Denmark, her consort, Captain-General. The Company then raised a body of Grenadiers, who bore the title "The Queen and House of Hanover" on their caps. On the occasion of the public entry of George I. into the City, on the 20th September, 1714, a detachment of the Company, "in buff," formed part of the cavalcade. The following is the answer to their address:—"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address; and as a mark of my particular regard for you, I will appoint the Prince of Wales your Captain-General." In the month of July, 1715, the Commissioners of the Lieutenancy of the City of London issued the following order:—"That all the Commissioned and Staff Officers in the Militia of the City,

who are not already members of the Artillery Company, do forthwith enter themselves members, and exercise in the Artillery Ground, or elsewhere, with the said Company, at all convenient times, in order to qualify themselves the better to perform duties in their respective stations." On the 1st of June the Company had the honour of being reviewed by the King, in St. James's Park, when he expressed great satisfaction at their appearance, and made them a present of £500. In 1730, the present Armoury House was commenced, and was completed in July, 1735. In 1760, George III. expressed himself by letter in flattering terms respecting the Company, and appointed the Prince of Wales their Captain-General. George IV. appointed himself their Captain-General in 1821. The following letter explains itself:—"Whitehall, 21st July, 1821. Sir, —I am commanded by the King to express to you, and desire that you will convey to the Hon. Artillery Company, the high sense entertained by his Majesty of the good order and exemplary conduct by which its services were so eminently distinguished, on the interesting and important occasion of his Majesty's coronation.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble obedient servant, Sidmouth. To Colonel de Wisme, H.A.C." William IV., on the 21st August, 1830, appointed himself their Captain-General, and the Duke of Sussex their Colonel; he also signed a warrant confirming all their ancient rights and privileges. Her Majesty the Queen also signed a warrant, dated 25th July, 1837, confirming their

privileges, and again in 1843, when her Majesty was pleased to appoint Prince Albert Captain-General and Colonel. The title of "Honourable" was assumed about the year 1769, and was confirmed by special command of her Majesty, in 1860. The arms of the Company were confirmed by George IV. in 1821; their motto is "*Arma Pacis Fulcra*" (Arms are the maintenance of Peace). The Company has always upheld its independence, by framing the rules for its government, defraying its own expenses, and never accepting any portion of the capitation grant. It is governed by a "Court of Assistants," consisting of twenty-four members, who are elected annually. The first court-book of the Company commences 21st January, 1656; all those previous to this time were destroyed by the Royalists during the Civil War. Parliament acknowledged the privileges of the Company by the 52nd clause of the Volunteer Act, 1863, which runs thus:—"Nothing in this Act shall apply to the Honourable Artillery Company of London." Their rules and orders were originally made in 1658, and were last revised and amended in 1868.

Candidates for admission must not exceed forty years of age, or be under 5 feet 5 inches in height.

The Volunteers were originally attached to the Militia as extra companies in the year 1794; they were not, however, organised as a military body, and placed on their present footing, till the year 1802, when they were raised under "the Defence Act," which was subsequently amended by "the Levy en Masse Act," by which all men between the ages of

seventeen and fifty-five were made liable, upon emergency, to be trained, but were exempt from serving in the Army or Militia ; and as a proof of the strong patriotic and military feeling of the British nation, within two or three months 420,000 men volunteered out of 500,000 who were liable, or more than double the strength of the force as it at present exists. The Volunteer returns, up to the 9th December, 1803, give 380,000 for Great Britain, and 82,941 for Ireland. It was intended that they should be six times as strong as the Militia. In the estimates for 1803-4 the numbers are given at 379,943 for Great Britain—of which 42,500 Infantry and 2,500 Cavalry served without pay—and 70,000 for Ireland. As most corps were raised only to protect their own towns or districts, the commissions were granted by the local authorities, under special licence from the Crown. The pay of the Volunteers was suspended in the year 1806, and only arms were issued to them ; the only benefit they reaped being that they were not liable to serve in the Army. The following are the returns for the month of January of each year of the numbers of enrolled Volunteers :—1804—380,195 men ; 1805—360,814 men ; 1806—351,508 men ; 1807—334,910 men ; and 1808—336,404 men. The annual cost of this establishment amounted to about £1,159,485.

The following general return of the Volunteer Corps reviewed by his Majesty George III., in Hyde Park, on Wednesday, the 25th October, and Friday, 28th, and dated Horse Guards (General Orders)

October 29th, 1803, are given as they appeared in the *London Gazette*.

On the 26th October:—

Loyal London Volunteer Cavalry . . . . .	217	9th Regiment of Loyal London Vol. Infantry . . . . .	165
Hon. Artillery Company . . . . .	994	10th „ . . . . .	587
1st Regiment Loyal East India Volunteers . . . . .	640	11th „ . . . . .	293
2nd „ . . . . .	636	1st Regiment Tower Hamlets . . . . .	350
3rd „ . . . . .	585	Whitechapel Volunteers . . . . .	445
1st Regiment of Loyal London Volunteer Infantry . . . . .	737	Mile End Volunteers . . . . .	333
2nd „ . . . . .	657	St. George's-in-the-East . . . . .	230
3rd „ . . . . .	804	Ratcliff Volunteers . . . . .	183
4th „ . . . . .	790	Shoreditch Volunteers . . . . .	894
5th „ . . . . .	501	Bromley, St. Leonards . . . . .	175
6th „ . . . . .	647	Bethnal Green . . . . .	166
7th „ . . . . .	404	St. Catherine's . . . . .	121
8th „ . . . . .	777	Christchurch Volunteers . . . . .	184
		Total . . . . .	12,401

On Friday, the 28th October:—

London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers . . . . .	727	St. Margaret's and St. John's . . . . .	625
Westminster Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry . . . . .	225	Loyal North Britons . . . . .	286
Southwark Troop of Yeomanry . . . . .	69	Marylebone . . . . .	905
Clerkenwell Cavalry . . . . .	46	Law Association . . . . .	335
Lambeth „ . . . . .	40	Duke of Gloucester's . . . . .	462
St. George's Regiment of Volunteer Infantry . . . . .	663	Somerset Palace . . . . .	380
St. James's „ . . . . .	954	St. Giles's and St. George's . . . . .	605
Bloomsbury and Inns of Court . . . . .	929	Clerkenwell . . . . .	701
Royal Westminster . . . . .	961	Loyal British Artificers . . . . .	542
Prince of Wales's . . . . .	640	Loyal Britons . . . . .	127
		St. Andrew's and St. George's . . . . .	514
		1st and 2nd Battalions Queen's Royal . . . . .	926



Knightsbridge . . . . .	124	St. Olave's . . . . .	116
St. Clement Danes' . . .	245	Rotherhithe . . . . .	158
1st Surrey . . . . .	515	Duke of Cumberland's	
St. Sepulchre . . . . .	174	Corps of Volunteer	
St. Saviour's . . . . .	151	Sharpshooters . . . .	84
Loyal Southwark . . . .	545	Gray's Inn Corps of	
Lambeth . . . . .	555	Volunteer Riflemen .	38
Christchurch . . . . .	171		
St. John's . . . . .	138	Total . . . . .	14,676

As a token of the high appreciation the Volunteers were held in, I subjoin a copy of the thanks of the House of Commons:—

“ House of Commons. Mercurii 10th Die.

“ August, 1803.

“ Resolved, *nemine contradicente*.

“ That the thanks of the House be given to the several Volunteer and Yeomanry Corps of the United Kingdom for the promptitude and zeal with which, at a crisis the most momentous to their country, they have associated for its defence.”

“ Ordered, *nemine contradicente* :—

“ That a return be prepared, to be laid before this House in the next Session of Parliament, of all Volunteer and Yeomanry Corps, whose services shall have been then accepted by his Majesty; describing each Corps, in order that such return may be entered on the journals of the House, and the patriotic example of such voluntary exertions transmitted to posterity.”

“ Ordered :—That Mr. Speaker do signify the said resolution and order by letter to his Majesty's Lieutenant of each County, Riding, and Place, in Great Britain, and to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.”

#### THE VICTORIA RIFLES.

“ The Duke of Cumberland's Corps of Volunteer Sharpshooters ” is the only regiment of Volunteers, with one or two exceptions, which has existed ever

since the year 1803. When the other Volunteer Corps were disbanded, they continued to drill and shoot at Wormholt Scrubbs and Kensal Green, until 1835, when they obtained permission to change the title to "The Royal Victoria Rifle Club"; and in August, 1853, the Government authorised their enrolment as a Volunteer regiment, under the name of "Victoria Rifle Corps." In 1849 they established their head-quarters at Kilburn, but have lately removed from there to Marlborough Place, St. John's Wood, and the 18th Middlesex or Harrow Corps has been attached to them. Now one would imagine that, as the counties are arranged in order of precedence from the date when the first corps was raised, Middlesex would certainly rank first,\* whereas it is only second in the Rifle Volunteers—Devonshire taking the first place—and fifty-second (!) in the Artillery Volunteers. The Volunteers of 1859 differ from those of 1803 in not being stimulated by the ballot. The circular issued by the Lords-Lieutenant in 1859 was to persons who would "provide their own arms and equipments, and defray all expenses attending the corps."

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\* The Hon. Artillery Company, and the Victoria Rifles having been raised in the county.

## PART III.

DISTINGUISHED REGIMENTS OF THE MILITIA AND  
YEOMANRY.

THE following short account of the services of a few of the most distinguished regiments will, amongst other things, show with what loyalty the Irish Militia assisted to surpress the Rebellion of 1798.

## THE ROYAL PEMBROKE ARTILLERY.

This regiment was first embodied on the 2nd January, 1793. They volunteered for service in Ireland, and embarked on the 6th April, 1799; they also volunteered in 1808 to be attached to the 43rd Foot, to serve in the Peninsula under General Moore, for which they received the thanks of the King (George III). On the 30th March, 1810, they were made a Light Infantry Regiment, and on the 17th July, 1811, a Rifle Regiment; on the 8th September following they embarked for Ireland, where they had volunteered to serve. They last volunteered for foreign service, at the time of the Indian Mutiny, on the 19th July, 1858.

## LIMERICK CITY ARTILLERY.

This regiment distinguished itself in 1798. A body of French troops under General Humbert landed at

Killala Bay, where they were joined by a large number of rebels, and marched on Castlebar, where he put to flight a superior force of the King's troops, and the battle was called in derision "The Races of Castlebar." General Humbert then pushed on to Sligo with upwards of 5,000 men; the town was garrisoned by the Limerick City Militia, commanded by the second Viscount Gort, then Colonel Vereker, and a troop of Dragoons. The Colonel marched out at the first alarm with 400 of his men and about thirty Dragoons, and took up his position in a defile at Coloony, about five miles from the town, where the French were repulsed, and afterwards fell into the hands of Marquis Cornwallis. The Limerick Militia lost about twenty-seven killed and forty wounded, and the French and rebels about twice that number. The engagement took place on the 5th September, 1798, and lasted four hours; the Colonel, one Captain, and one Lieutenant were wounded, and one Lieutenant and one Ensign killed. The Regiment received the thanks of Parliament; the Colonel got an honourable augmentation to his arms, with the motto "Coloony"; and medals were struck and presented by the Corporation of Limerick to those engaged. Volunteered for foreign service 9th April, 1855.

#### ROYAL WESTMORELAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

In the year 1814 part of this regiment volunteered for foreign service in the 3rd Provisional Battalion, under Sir Watkin Wynn, Bart. They landed at

Bordeaux, and formed part of the 7th Division of the Duke of Wellington's Army, commanded by Sir Stapleton Cotton, afterwards Lord Combermere. They arrived just too late for the battle of Toulouse, where the position of their brigade had been marked out.

#### SECOND WEST YORK LIGHT INFANTRY.

During the Gordon Riots in 1780 they were stationed at the British Museum, to protect it from the rioters. In 1797 they manned the batteries at Sheerness during the mutiny of the fleet, and a detachment of the regiment brought Richard Parker a prisoner from the *Sandwich*. Served in Ireland at the time of the riots in 1798-9, and again in 1814, 1815, and 1816. They volunteered for foreign service on the 19th January, 1855, and were sent to the Mediterranean.

#### THE ROYAL BUCKS, OR KING'S OWN.

In 1794, the regiment being encamped at Weymouth, where the King was at that time staying, formed his personal Guard; for which service his Majesty was pleased to confer the above title on them. In June, 1798, they volunteered for service in Ireland, and embarked at Liverpool for Dublin, where they arrived on the 2nd July, and were the first English regiment to land. In the spring of 1799 they returned to England, and in the same year sent 400 officers and men into the 4th Foot (King's Own). In 1813, Provisional Battalions of

Militia were formed. The 1st Battalion, which was mainly composed of this regiment, and was commanded by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, embarked the same year for Bordeaux, and served in France during the war.

#### THE DORSET.

The Dorset Militia was raised in 1757, and was commanded by the Hon. George Pitt, afterwards Lord Rivers. The regiment, being the first regiment equipped at the time, bear "No. 1" on their buttons. In 1798 the regiment went to Ireland, and landed at Waterford. The following year the town of Carrick-on-Suir presented the Colonel (the Earl of Dorchester) with a valuable sword, and the officers with some plate for their mess, as a token of their appreciation of their services whilst quartered there.

#### ROYAL DENBIGH RIFLES.

In 1813 the greater part of this regiment volunteered, under Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., into the 3rd Provisional Battalion, and served with the Duke of Wellington in the South of France. In 1809 they were made a Light Infantry Regiment, and in 1814 a Rifle Corps. This was the first regiment to volunteer for foreign service during the Crimean War, as they offered their services on the 20th May, 1854, nearly eight months before any other regiment.

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## THE SHROPSHIRE.

This regiment was first raised in 1762. In 1795 a Company of Artillery was added to the regiment. In 1797 they marched to Scotland, and were the first regiment sent there. In 1813 they were sent to Cork, and did duty in Ireland till 1815, when they returned to Shrewsbury.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL LONGFORD RIFLES.

This regiment engaged the French troops at Castlebar on the 27th August, 1798, and served during the whole of the Rebellion. Volunteered for foreign service 3rd April, 1854.

## SOUTH CORK LIGHT INFANTRY.

This regiment was embodied in 1793, and assisted to suppress the Rebellion of 1798, and took part in the engagement at Vinegar Hill on the 21st June of the same year. They also served in England from June, 1812, to October, 1814.

## THE WICKLOW RIFLES.

This regiment was embodied on the 10th June, 1793. On the 24th June, 1798, they retook the town of Castlecomer from the rebels, and so saved it from being burned. On the 26th of the same month they attacked 4,000 rebels near Kilcomney Hill, killed nearly 1,000, and took fourteen guns and a large quantity of stores. The regiment received public thanks, through General Asgill, for their services on both these occasions.

## THE LONDONDERRY LIGHT INFANTRY.

This regiment was embodied in 1793. During the rebellion of 1798, they did duty in the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford. Most of the regiment was engaged in the battles of Gorey, Arklow, New Ross, Folk's Mill, Blackmore Hill, and Vinegar Hill. Towards the close of the Peninsular War the whole regiment, with the exception of one private, volunteered for foreign service, and it was notified to the commanding officer that their services would have been accepted had the war continued.

## THE KING'S COUNTY RIFLES.

In the year 1793 this regiment was raised by the Earl of Rosse. They fought at Vinegar Hill, under Colonel L'Estrange; and afterwards a wing of the regiment successfully defended the town of Newtown Barry. The regiment subsequently served in Guernsey, and different parts of England.

## THE DONEGAL, OR THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN.

This regiment was raised at Lifford in April, 1793. In 1798 they fought against the rebels at Three Rocks, Wexford, New Ross, and Vinegar Hill; the Light Company were also engaged at Enniscorthy, under Captain Harvey. Sergeants Finch and Hamilton received commissions in the Line for their bravery.



## THE YEOMANRY.

The services of the Yeomanry have been required principally to suppress riots, and there is hardly one regiment in the kingdom that has not rendered great assistance to the Civil Power on many such occasions. Light and Heavy Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers, are all represented in this useful force. The uniforms of many of the regiments are extremely handsome, and as many wear gold lace it becomes difficult to distinguish them individually from the regulars.

The Royal Bucks, in 1848, relieved the Life Guards at Windsor, and performed the Cavalry duties during the absence of the former in anticipation of the Chartist Riots. The Staffordshire Yeomanry were embodied in 1794, and received their title of "The Queen's Own Royal Regiment" on the accession of her Majesty the Queen. During the riots in 1842 the whole regiment was called out, and remained on duty for six weeks. On this occasion the county raised a subscription and presented the regiment with twelve magnificent silver trumpets, one for each troop, and one to the Lieut.-Col. Commandant. Each trumpet bears the following inscription—"Presented by a grateful County to the Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry for their services in 1842." The Wiltshire Yeomanry were made "Royal" for their services during the riots in 1830. The Yorkshire Hussars is one of the finest regiments in the service, and has frequently been called out in aid of the Civil Power. The 1st West York were formed on the 15th August,

1803. The Regiment assembled by order of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, on August 15th, 1805, at the expected invasion of the French, and received the thanks of the Government for their services on that occasion: they were inspected by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on 22nd September, 1806, and again on the 17th of October of the same year. On both occasions his Royal Highness expressed great satisfaction at their appearance. On the 5th July, 1814, they received the thanks of the House of Lords for their services during the war. On the 21st April, 1820, they received the thanks of the King for their services on the 12th under Major-General Sir J. Bing. In August, 1842, they received the thanks of the Queen for their efficient services. The title of the regiment was changed on the 14th of June, 1844, from "*The South*" to "*The First West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry*." On the 10th April, 1848, the regiment was held in readiness for immediate service, if required, by order of the Lord-Lieutenant. The 2nd West York Yeomanry was raised in 1842: the ladies of Halifax, Huddersfield, and Bradford, presented them with one Royal, and two Troop Standards, embroidered and fringed with gold.

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## PART IV.

## THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE LAST CENTURY.

## CAVALRY.

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Castle Baynard Ward	53	Mile End .....	69	St. Saviour's, South-	
Cheap Ward .....	53	Newington, Surrey .	54	wark .....	59
Chelsea .....	51	Pimlico .....	55	St. Sepulchre, Mid-	
Christ Church (Sur-		Poplar & Blackwall .	61	dlesex .....	59
rey).....	68	Portsoken Ward ...	67	Temple .....	50
Clerkenwell .....	70	Queenhithe Ward ..	64	Temple Bar and St.	
Coleman Street.....	66	Ratcliff .....	62	Paul's .....	49
Cordwainers .....	68	Richmond .....	55	Tower Ward .....	68
Cornhill.....	49	Sadler's Sharp-		Trinity, Minorities ...	69
Covent Garden .....	56	shooters .....	61	Union .....	62
Cripplegate Ward		Shoreditch.....	69	Vintry Ward .....	70
Within .....	53	Somerset House ...	49	Walbrook .....	67
Cripplegate Ward		St. Andrew, Holborn	58	Westminster Royal .	47
Without .....	64	St. Catherine's .....	67	Whitechapel .....	63
Deptford.....	51	St. Clement Danes .	54		

Total, 9 Cavalry and 75 Infantry = 84.

THERE are apparently but few persons who are aware of the large number of Volunteer Corps which existed at the end of the last and the commencement of the present century, not only in the Metropolis, but in all parts of the kingdom; and it is remarkable how few of the corps now in existence seem to have thought it worth their while to adopt the title of the regiment which once represented their district. It seems a pity that some attempt should not be made to revive the names, and to preserve from oblivion the numerous standards and colours which were so liberally bestowed upon them; as we may feel sure that they would be as highly prized by the present generation of Volunteers as they were by their original recipients. Two distinguished regiments, the Robin Hood's (1st Nottingham) and the St. George's (11th Middlesex), have lately recovered the colours of their ancient namesakes. This is a step in the right direction, which should be followed by the whole force.

In the following short account of the corps which were raised in London, it is impossible to convey a very vivid idea of the uniforms and equipments without coloured plates, which of course must be dispensed with here; we have therefore omitted all minute particulars in individual cases, and will commence with a general description. Most corps wore a helmet covered with black bearskin, with the exception of one side, which was generally adorned with the badge of the regiment in gold and colours—a large plume being worn on the other side, or some-

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times on the top; cocked hats, too, seem to have been a favourite head-dress—some of them were worn crossways, with the ends projecting over the ears, instead of over the face, as is the general custom. The coat for the Infantry was made to hang open, and show a white waistcoat; the pantaloons were also, as a rule, white; and all regiments had gaiters, some up to the knees, others about the same height as those now in use. The Cavalry had a kind of hussar jacket braided in much the same fashion as now: the buttons and breastplate were always of special patterns for each corps. Most of the corps, or “Armed Associations,” as they were also called, were commanded by persons of influence, who had been instrumental in raising them. They were generally governed by a committee, composed of the officers and a certain number of the privates: as a rule, the members were elected annually. With few exceptions, they only undertook the protection of their own districts or parishes. Some volunteered their services gratuitously, and provided their own uniforms and equipments. It must be borne in mind that this account is only extended to the year 1799, and that many corps increased considerably after that period. Some did not receive their colours till then. The force consisted principally at this time of Cavalry and Infantry; the latter, as now, being by far the strongest.

## THE CAVALRY.

THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER. — This distinguished regiment was raised in the year 1779. They assisted in suppressing the riots in 1780, and for their services on that occasion were rewarded by a grant of commissions from the King and the gift of a Royal Standard. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen presented them with a City Standard. These were deposited in the Tower at the peace in 1783, but resumed again in the spring of 1794. The Regiment consisted of nine troops of sixty-five men each—the 7th, 8th, and 9th troops being dismounted and acting as riflemen: their broadswords were so made as to be used for bayonets if necessary, and they had conveyances to enable them to keep pace with the cavalry. According to their rules, the members of the corps were only liable to be called out for service in case of invasion, and then within a radius of ten miles from the Metropolis. When not on service they were governed by a committee elected by themselves. All members were elected by ballot, but could not join till approved by the King. They were commanded by Colonel Herries. The uniform was a helmet made of moleskin (the top covered with black bearskin) and a white plume, a scarlet hussar jacket with black facings, silver loopings, silver chain epaulettes, white pantaloons and gaiters. The officers were distinguished by a sash, red tip to the feather- and leopard-skin horse furniture.

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THE WESTMINSTER VOLUNTEER CAVALRY. — This regiment consisted of only two troops, which were under the command of Major Elliot, and were some 140 strong. Uniform: bearskin helmet, with the arms of Westminster, and the name inscribed on the right side, white plume, dark blue jacket with scarlet facings, gold lace, white pantaloons and gaiters. Motto: "*Non nobis sed patriæ.*"

THE MIDDLESEX CAVALRY.—This corps consisted of one troop of about 60 men, which was under the command of Captain Manwaring. The helmet was of bearskin, with a red band round the bottom, and a white plume; dark blue jacket with gold lace and wings, white pantaloons and gaiters.

THE SURREY YEOMANRY (Colonel the Right Hon. Lord Leslie).—This was a very handsomely equipped regiment. The standards were presented to them by Lady Leslie on Epsom Downs. The uniform was a black bearskin helmet, with badge on right side on a blue ground, red plume; light blue coat with silver lace, scarlet facings, white pantaloons and leggings.

THE SOUTHWARK CAVALRY (commanded by Captain Collingdon).—This troop received their standards in June, 1798, from Mrs. Collingdon. Uniform: bearskin helmet with scarlet plume, scarlet jacket with blue facings and silver lace, white pantaloons and gaiters.

CLERKENWELL CAVALRY.—This troop was formed soon after the Infantry were raised in this district, and was commanded by Captain Marmaduke Sellon. They did not carry a standard, being weak in point

of numbers. Uniform: bearskin helmet with white plume, scarlet jacket with blue facings and gold lace, white pantaloons and gaiters.

DEPTFORD CAVALRY.—This troop was raised in March, 1798, and was commanded by Captain Goodhew. The Right Hon. Lady Evelyn presented them with a standard at Blackheath. Uniform: black bearskin helmet with a white plume, dark blue jacket with silver lace and scarlet facings, white pantaloons and gaiters.

LAMBETH LOYAL CAVALRY.—This troop was formed at the same time as the Lambeth Loyal Infantry, and was under the command of Major Sir Robert Burnett, Knt. The standard was presented to them by Lady Burnett, on the 22nd of September, 1799, in a field near Vauxhall Gardens. Uniform: bearskin helmet and white plume, scarlet jacket with black facings and gold lace, white pantaloons and gaiters.

ST. MARY, ISLINGTON, VOLUNTEER CAVALRY (under the command of Captain Anderdon).—This troop was raised by the commander after the enemy had landed in Wales, and was the first ready for service. The standard was the gift of, and presented by, Mrs. Anderdon, in the spring of 1799. Uniform: bearskin helmet with grey plume, dark blue jacket with scarlet facings and silver lace, white pantaloons and gaiters. The following verses were written on the occasion of presenting a standard to this troop:—

“ She took the silken prize, and with a smile  
(The loyal troop attentive all the while)  
Thus spoke: ‘Accept this gift, ye social band,  
Nor less esteem it from a female hand;



Beneath its blaze our sacred rights maintain,  
Nor let dishonour tinge it with a stain ;  
Remember still—they fight in Virtue's cause  
Who guard the King, their Liberty, and Laws !'  
This said, a plaudit roam'd the air at large,  
For there was inspiration with the charge."

Motto : " *Dulce est pro patria mori.*"

#### THE INFANTRY.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.  
—This ancient regiment, which was revived in the year 1610, was at this time (1799) composed of a battalion of 500 men, who were divided into seven divisions, viz. : the matross, with two field-pieces ; one company of grenadiers ; one of light infantry ; and four battalion companies, which were named the North-East Division, the South-West Division, the South-East Division, and the North-West Division. Uniform : helmet, leopard skin on the right side, with the Prince of Wales's feathers, the remainder of black bearskin, with a red plume ; scarlet coat with blue facings, silver lace and wings, and white pantaloons. The matross, or artillery, wore a blue jacket with scarlet facings and gold vellum lace.

EAST INDIA VOLUNTEERS.—The Honourable East India Company raised three regiments of Volunteers. The first was commanded by Colonel David Scott, the second by Colonel Hugh Inglis, and the third by Colonel John Roberts. The officers of these regiments wore a very gaudy uniform, consisting of a tall bearskin cap, with a large white plume on the left side, and a gilt chain across

the front; scarlet coats with blue facings and gold epaulettes, white pantaloons and gaiters, and a crimson sash round the waist. The dress of the privates was not quite so showy.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was raised by the Governors of the Bank of England in April, 1798. It was composed of six battalion companies and two flank companies, one of grenadiers, and one of light infantry, each 50 strong, the number of the corps being limited to 450; the whole were under the command of Colonel T. Whitmore. Their duty was to protect the Bank; they did not receive pay, but the Bank provided their arms and clothing, as the members consisted exclusively of the *employés*. The colours, which bore the figure of Britannia, encircled with palm and oak branches, with “God save the King” underneath, were presented by Mrs. Thornton, the wife of one of the governors, on the 2nd of September, 1799, in Lord’s Cricket Ground. The committee consisted of the colonel, major, and seven captains, who were appointed for life. Uniform: scarlet coat, green facings, gold lace, white pantaloons; Grenadiers, fur caps and gaiters; Light Infantry, bearskin helmet, green plume, and short gaiters; Battalion, round bearskin hats, red and white feathers and gaiters.

THE HIGHLAND ARMED ASSOCIATION.—This corps was raised in July, 1798, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macfarlane. Every candidate had to be recommended, and to give his address to

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the secretary in order to have his character and respectability enquired into. The corps consisted of two companies, and had not, in 1799, received colours. The officers and sergeants wore broadswords, the privates were armed with firelocks and bayonets. Head-quarters in Burton's Field, and Plant's Riding House, Moore Place. Uniform: Highland bonnet with ostrich feathers and green plume, scarlet jacket, yellow facings, silver lace. Plaid made of the same tartan as the 42nd Highlanders; red and white striped hose.

THE ST. JAMES'S VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was raised in the month of June, 1797, and according to the regulations the members engaged to provide their own uniforms, not to accept pay for their services, and to assist the Civil Power in any part of the Metropolis in case of riot. H.R.H. the Duchess of York presented them with colours on the 5th of July, 1798, in a field at Somer's Town. The corps consisted of six companies: one grenadier, one light infantry, and four battalion companies of about 60 men each,—and was commanded by Colonel Lord Amherst. Uniform: scarlet coat, blue facings, gold lace; blue pantaloons, round bearskin hat. Grenadiers, a red feather; light infantry, green; and battalion, white.

THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER VOLUNTEERS.—This corps originally consisted of only one company, and was raised in the parish of St. Ann's, Soho, the name of which it bore until the year 1797, when, on increasing its strength, it assumed the above title. The

colours were presented to the corps on the 25th May, 1799, in King's Mews, Charing Cross, by Lady Southampton. Uniform: blue coat, scarlet facings, white pantaloons, gaiters, and cocked hat with red feather and white tip. Grenadiers, a tall bearskin hat, with a gold plate in front and white plume on left side; also very handsome gold epaulettes. The light infantry wore a very handsome bearskin helmet and green plume.

BROAD STREET WARD VOLUNTEERS.—This association was formed by G. R. Clarke, Esq., Alderman of the Ward, in November, 1797, and consisted of two companies of about 60 men each. Colours were presented to it on the 3rd of October of the following year, by Mrs. Gregson, in the East India Company's field at Hoxton. The helmets worn by the corps were at first silver, but afterwards gilt, with rose-coloured plume. Uniform: white pantaloons, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace.

ST. MARY, ISLINGTON, VOLUNTEERS.—These were raised by J. P. Anderdon, Esq., immediately after the French landed at Fishguard, in Wales. They were commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Alex. Aubert, F.R.S., and were composed of six companies of infantry and one of horse. The colours were subscribed for by the ladies of the neighbourhood, and were presented by Mrs. Aubert. A standard was presented to the troop in the spring of 1799 by Mrs. Anderdon. Uniform: blue coat, scarlet facings, white pantaloons, and white plume, bearskin helmet, silver lace.

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND AND SOMERSET HOUSE VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was formed on the 20th of April, 1798, and was commanded by Walter Stirling, Esq. The corps consisted of two companies of light infantry, and wore a bearskin helmet, white feather, red tip, scarlet coat, blue facings, blue pantaloons, and gold lace.

THE CORNHILL ASSOCIATION.—This corps was organised on the 10th of June, 1797 (Major-Commandant Robert Williams, Jun.), and consisted of two companies. The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Williams) presented the colours on the 24th of August, 1798, in the East India Company's ground. Uniform: blue coat, black facings, silver face, bearskin helmet with red plume, and white pantaloons.

TEMPLE BAR AND ST. PAUL'S VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment afterwards changed its name to "The Loyal London Volunteers," and was formed in February, 1798. It was seven companies strong, one being a grenadier, and one a light infantry company. The head-quarters were at Bridewell Hospital. The regiment received its colours on the steps of St. Paul's Church, from Mrs. Sylvester, wife of John Sylvester, Esq., Common Serjeant. They were consecrated at the altar of the same church by the Rev. Thomas Bowen, chaplain to the corps and also to the hospital. The Cordwainers' Ward, Queenhithe, and Guildhall Associations were attached to the corps, which was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Jasper Atkinson. Uniform: scarlet coat, blue facings, gold lace wings, white pantaloons, bearskin helmet with

white plume and red tip. There was also an association of three companies formed on the 26th of May, 1798, under Lord Eldon, who confined themselves to Doctors' Commons.

TEMPLE ASSOCIATION.—This corps was raised in April, 1798, under Robert Graham, Esq., K.C., and Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, who was afterwards their Captain-Commandant, for the protection of the Temple, and consisted of three companies. The colours were presented in the Temple Gardens on the 29th June, 1799, by the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Elgin, on behalf of H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The colours bore the red cross, the badge of the ancient Knight Templars, with the motto, "In Hoc Signo Vinces," and also the armorial bearings of the two Temples. The Master of the Temple was their chaplain. Uniform : bearskin helmet, white plume with red tip and gold tassels, scarlet coat, black facings, white pantaloons, gaiters, and gold lace.

BETHNAL GREEN VOLUNTEER LIGHT INFANTRY.—This corps, which afterwards changed its name to "Mile End Volunteers," was commanded by Captain-Commandant John Liptrap, under whom it was formed in May, 1793, and consisted of two companies. The colours, which were the gift of the ladies of Mile End, were presented by — Charington, Esq. Uniform : bearskin helmet with red and green feather, scarlet coat, blue facings, white pantaloons, silver lace ; the battalion company wore cocked hats.

THE HANS TOWN ASSOCIATION (Captain-Commandant

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Nicholas Penny) was first formed on the 28th of May, 1798, and consisted of two companies of light infantry. It received its colours on the 10th October, 1798, in the drill ground, Hans Town, from the hands of Miss Gainsborough, of Sloane Street. Uniform: round bearskin hats, red feather with white tip, blue coat, scarlet facings, blue pantaloons, gold lace.

THE DEPTFORD VOLUNTEER INFANTRY consisted of one company, and was commanded by Captain W. Limbrey: the members engaged to serve without pay and find their own arms and equipments. The colours are said to have been presented by Lady Evlyn. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red and white feather, blue coat, scarlet facings, white pantaloons, and gold lace.

ARMED ASSOCIATION OF St. LUKE, CHELSEA (Captain-Commandant Matthew Yatman).—This corps was about 160 strong, and was divided into two companies. The colours, which were subscribed for by the ladies of the district, were presented—after a sermon, preached by the chaplain, the Rev. Weeden Butler, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent being present—in the ground of the Royal Hospital on the 31st of May, 1799, by the Hon. Miss North, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The following are the speeches delivered on the occasion:—

“Gentlemen,—I am happy in the honour allotted for me this day, in presenting to you, in the name of our country, and of these your friends in particular, those standards of honour, patriotism, and virtue, which we are confident you will grace and dignify by your conduct. Christians! citizens! soldiers! under these emblems

are committed to your charge the religion and the laws of your country—the honour and safety of your King and Government. Their enemies are your enemies; their friends are your friends. You know your duty, and will discharge it. I need now only assure you that our hearts go with you in so good a cause. Our good wishes and regards will always keep pace with the glory and renown you shall acquire. When you look up to these honourable ensigns, remember this—remember your engagements: love your brotherhood; fear God; honour the King.”

Captain Yatman, in reply, said:—

“Madam,—The colours I have now the honour to receive from your hands are the most flattering proof of the approbation of our fair friends. I beg leave to express the gratitude of myself, and of the corps I have the honour to command, to you, Madam, and to the ladies who have distinguished us with their countenance on this occasion, and at the same time to assure you that we will rally round and defend this standard as the most honoured banner of our King and Constitution, Liberties, and Laws.”

Uniform: bearskin helmet, red and white plume, blue coat, scarlet facings, blue pantaloons, gold lace.

THE KNIGHT MARSHAL VOLUNTEERS (Major-Commandant Sir James Bland Burgess, Bart.) were raised April 27th, 1798, under the above-named officer, Knight Marshal of His Majesty's Household, from which they derived their name. They were not confined to any parish, and were composed of gentlemen and householders, and were divided into two companies about 120 strong. They received their colours on the 1st of June. Uniform: bearskin helmet with white plume, scarlet coat fastened up the front, blue facings, white pantaloons, gold lace.

THE GUILDHALL VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION (Major-



Commandant Jasper Atkinson) was formed in May, 1798, and consisted of one grenadier company, one battalion company, and one of light infantry. The colours were presented by Mrs. Atkinson, on the 10th of October, 1798, at Pentonville. Uniform: bearskin helmet, with badge and name on leopard skin on the right side, and green feather, scarlet coat, blue facings, white pantaloons, gaiters, gold lace.

CRIPPLEGATE WARD WITHIN. — This association, which was under the command of Captain W. Hardy, was raised on the 2nd of May, 1798, and consisted of one company. The colours were the gift of Alderman Boydell and Mr. Deputy White, and were presented respectively by Mrs. Nicol and Miss White. Uniform: bearskin helmet with red and white plume, scarlet coat, black facings, epaulettes, gold lace, white pantaloons, and white gaiters.

THE CHEAP WARD ASSOCIATION was attached to this corps, and wore a similar uniform.

CASTLE BAYNARD WARD ASSOCIATION (Captain Sir William Herne, Knight, Alderman of the Ward) was formed in 1798 by him. In accordance with their regulations the members were only bound to serve within the City, and were not to receive pay. On the 11th of October of the same year the association received its colours from Lady Herne, at Canonbury House. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, blue coat, scarlet facings, white pantaloons, short gaiters, gold lace.

THE FINSBURY VOLUNTEERS were commanded by Captain W. H. Crowder, and were raised on the 12th

of April, 1798. They consisted of two companies. Uniform: bearskin helmet with pink plume, scarlet coat, black facings, white pantaloons, short gaiters, gold lace.

NEWINGTON, SURREY, VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.—This corps was formed in May, 1799, and consisted of two companies of about 120 rank and file, under the command of Major Hanby. The colours were presented by Mrs. Burne on Monday, 2nd September, 1799. The head-quarters were in Montpelier Gardens. The members distinguished themselves on the 13th of June, 1799, at a great fire in the King's Bench Prison. Uniform: bearskin helmet, black feather with red tip, scarlet coat buttoned down the front, black facings, white pantaloons, half gaiters, gold lace.

ST. CLEMENT DANES VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was formed on the 1st of May, 1798, and consisted of two companies of light infantry. The colours were presented on the 3rd of June, 1799, by Miss Edwards, daughter of the Captain-Commandant. The corps was governed by a committee composed of the officers and seven privates. It was brigaded with the St. Andrew's, Holborn, the St. George the Martyr, the St. Sepulchre, and the St. James's, Clerkenwell, Volunteers. Uniform: bearskin helmet, white feather with red tip, scarlet coat with blue facings, white pantaloons, gold lace.

BLOOMSBURY AND INNS OF COURT VOLUNTEERS (Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Cox) were formed during the month of June, 1797, and were six companies strong.

They received their colours on the 2nd of June, 1798, from Lady Loughborough. They were governed by a committee of sixteen members elected by ballot. Uniform: round bearskin hats with yellow plume, scarlet coat, yellow facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and gaiters.

THE PIMLICO VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.—This corps was raised on the 23rd of April, 1798, by Stephen Rolleston, Esq., afterwards the Major-Commandant. It was about 180 strong, divided into two companies, and agreed to serve without pay—the members to find their arms and equipments. A permanent committee regulated the affairs of the association, and the vacancies by death or resignations were filled at the general quarterly meeting. There was also an auxiliary corps of about 200 artificers attached to it, who were to work the fire-engines, and serve in case of riot. The corps received its colours on the 20th of May, 1799, from the Right Hon. the Countess of Carlisle, in the Rotunda, at Ranelagh, upon which occasion an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Weeden Butler. Uniform: round bearskin hat, white feather with pink tip, scarlet coat, blue facings, gold lace, blue pantaloons, and half boots.

THE RICHMOND VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was commanded by Captain R. Rowland, and was raised on the 11th of December, 1794. It consisted of one company of 60 rank and file, was governed by their officers, and had no colours. Uniform: round bearskin hat, red feather with white tip; blue coat,

scarlet facings, gold lace, and white musquito pantaloons.

THE COVENT GARDEN VOLUNTEERS.—This corps, commanded by Captain Bacon, was formed in May, 1798, and consisted of one company, and had no colours. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red and white plume, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and half gaiters.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was raised in the latter part of the year 1792. In the year 1796 it increased its numbers, and the following year added six more companies. In April, 1798, after a court of inquiry, his Majesty was pleased to appoint the Earl of Chesterfield Colonel in place of Colonel E. Foster, and the Hon. Henry Stanhope Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment consisted of 630 privates, 21 drummers, 30 sergeants, 3 field officers, 7 captains, 20 subalterns, and 5 staff officers. The head-quarters were situated in North Audley Street. Their colours were given by Field-Marshal Sir G. Howard, in Hyde Park, on the 9th February, 1795. The corps received a certain sum annually from the Crown, and in February, 1799, all the members took the oath of fidelity, and were re-enrolled to serve under a general officer in the London district, whenever called upon. Uniform: cocked hat, white feather with red tip, blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and gaiters. The light infantry wore bearskin helmet and green plume.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, ARMED ASSOCIA-

TION.—This corps, under Captain Boodle, was formed in June, 1798, to serve without pay. The members agreed to equip themselves. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red and white feather, blue coat, black facings, scarlet and gold wings, white pantaloons, and half boots.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS VOLUNTEERS.—This corps, under Major-Commandant G. Gledstones, was formed in July, 1797, and consisted of three companies. They were governed by a committee chosen every three months. Uniform: cocked hat, red feather with white tip, blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and half gaiters.

THE BISHOPSGATE VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was enrolled on the 1st May, 1798, under Major-Commandant Sir R. Carr Glynn, Knight, then an Alderman, and afterwards Lord Mayor. It consisted of two companies, and was attached to the Broad Street, Portsoken, and Cripplegate Ward Associations. The members received their colours on the 18th October, 1798, in the East India Company's drill ground. Every member on joining had to declare before the committee that he was firmly attached to the Constitution, and would give up his arms when called upon. Uniform: bearskin helmet, with white plume in front, scarlet coat, blue facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, and gaiters.

THE BRENTFORD ASSOCIATION.—This corps, under Captain T. Harrington, was formed on the 29th April, 1798, and consisted of about 120 privates and a large number of honorary members. The com-

mittee was chosen by ballot from the whole corps. The colours were presented by Mrs. Smith and Miss Harrington, in Ealing Church, on the 18th October, 1798. Uniform: bearskin helmet, white feather, blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and half gaiters.

THE FULHAM ASSOCIATION.—This corps of Fusiliers, under Captain John Meyrick, was raised on the 25th June, 1798, and consisted of one company of about 60 men, who were not to be called on to serve out of the parish of Fulham without their own consent. Uniform: bearskin helmet, white feather, blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and short gaiters.

ST. ANDREW'S (HOLBORN) AND ST. GEORGE'S MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—This corps, under Captain-Commandant J. Miller, was raised on the 3rd May, 1798, and consisted of two companies of about 140 men. They expected to receive colours when their numbers increased. Uniform: bearskin helmet with the arms of England on the right side, and rose-coloured plume, scarlet coat, black facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, and half gaiters.

THE BERMONDSEY VOLUNTEERS (Major-Commandant T. Gaitskell) were raised in July, 1794, and consisted of two companies of about 70 men each. The colours, which were the gift of the ladies of the parish, were presented by Miss Richardson. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, short gaiters.

LOYAL VOLUNTEERS OF ST. JOHN'S, SOUTHWARK.  
—This corps was established in June, 1797, under the command of Captain D. King. It consisted of one company of light infantry, and had its headquarters in Russell Street, where it received its colours from Mrs. Thornton, wife of the member for the borough, on the 17th July, 1798. Uniform : bearskin helmet, red plume, blue coat, no facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, half gaiters.

THE LANGBOURN WARD VOLUNTEERS (Major-Commandant W. Powell, Jun.) were raised in May, 1798, and consisted of two companies of 120 rank and file, who equipped themselves. They received their colours in Lord's Cricket Ground, from Lady Eamer, on the 5th of November of the same year. They were attached to the Tower, Bridge, Aldgate, and Billingsgate Wards. Uniform : bearskin helmet, red and white plume, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and half boots.

ST. SEPULCHRE VOLUNTEERS (Major-Commandant Alderman Price) were raised in May, 1798, and were two companies strong. Miss Price presented their colours to them. Uniform : bearskin helmet, red and white plume, scarlet coat, blue facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, half gaiters. In the following year the uniform was altered, and they were joined to the Castle Baynard Ward, and Farringdon Within and Without, and called "The West London Loyal United Volunteers."

ST. SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK, ASSOCIATION (Major-Commandant Pott) was formed on the 24th April,

1798. It was composed of about 300 men, divided into three companies. Part of the rules were, not to march out of the parish unless by individual consent, to serve without pay, the committee to defray the expense of arms and clothing, *if required*, out of the general fund raised by voluntary contributions. The committee had also the power to remunerate deserving members who wished for compensation for their time. Uniform : bearskin helmet, white plume, scarlet coat, black facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, and gaiters.

ST. OLAVE'S, SOUTHWARK, VOLUNTEERS were commanded by Captain Green, and were raised in May, 1798. By their regulations they were bound, in case of actual invasion, to march whenever their services were required. They consisted of one company of light infantry, and the ladies of the parish intended (1799) to present them with colours. Uniform : bearskin helmet, red plume with white tip, blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, half gaiters.

THE ST. PANCRAS VOLUNTEERS (Major-Commandant James Miller) were raised in April, 1798, and were composed of two battalion companies, and one of light infantry, some 340 strong. They were at first attached to the Kentish Town Association. The colours were presented to them by Mrs. Dixon, on behalf of Lady Camden, in Lord's Cricket Ground. Uniform : bearskin helmet, red and white plume in front, blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, blue pantaloons ; 1st Company gaiters, the others half boots.



THE ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN, WESTMINSTER, VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.—This corps was formed in May, 1798, the Major-Commandant being Lord Viscount Belgrave. The members were, by their rules, only to serve within the Cities of London and Westminster and his Majesty's Palace. The corps consisted of three companies. Uniform: bearskin hat, with red feather, blue coat, no facings, gold lace, scarlet and gold wings, white pantaloons, and short gaiters.

THE ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK, LOYAL VOLUNTEERS (Captain F. Young) were raised in April, 1798, and consisted of one company of 90 men. On the 19th June, 1799, they received their colours from the hands of Miss Pigion, of the Borough, Southwark, at the Horns, on Kennington Common, where the corps afterwards had a banquet. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red and white plume, scarlet coat, blue facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, and gaiters.

THE POPLAR AND BLACKWALL VOLUNTEERS (Captain John Perry) were raised in May, 1799, and consisted of one company about 80 strong. Miss Patterson presented their colours to them in Poplar Fields, on the 3rd of June of the same year. The committee were chosen by ballot. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red and white plume, blue coat, scarlet facings, silver lace, blue pantaloons, half gaiters.

SADLER'S SHARPSHOOTERS.—This corps was partly formed under the direction of Mr. Sadler, of Pimlico,

a very ingenious machinist and inventor of the celebrated War Chariot, in which two persons advancing or retreating could manage two pieces of ordnance (3-pounders) with alacrity and in safety, so as to do execution at the distance of two furlongs. They were armed with Sadler's patent gun and long cutting bayonet; they were said to equal in shooting the "Riflemen of America." Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, blue pantaloons, and half gaiters.

THE LOYAL HACKNEY VOLUNTEERS (Captain-Commandant James Williams) were formed in May, 1794, to serve in case of riot or invasion within ten miles of Hackney, and consisted of two companies. They received their colours from the ladies of Hackney. Uniform: round bearskin hat, red feather, blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and gaiters.

THE UNION VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was raised on the 27th April, 1798, and consisted of one company, under the command of Captain-Commandant W. Mellish. The head-quarters were at Dundee Lodge, Wapping; and the duty of the members was to assist in protecting the last division of the Tower Hamlets. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume with white tip, scarlet coat, blue facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, half gaiters.

THE RATCLIFF VOLUNTEERS (Captain J. Brown) were formed on the 4th May, 1798, and consisted of one company of about 90 men, who were to serve

without pay in the Tower Hamlets. They also, like most other corps, carried colours. They did good service at the great fire at Shadwell and Wapping, where the rioters attempted to destroy the marine police-office. Uniform: bearskin helmet with red and white plume, blue coat, scarlet facings, silver lace, light brown pantaloons, half gaiters.

THE CORDWAINERS' WARD VOLUNTEERS. — This corps was formed in May, 1798, and consisted of one company of about 80 men, commanded by Captain Corfield. It was attached to the Candlewick and Dowgate Ward Associations. Uniform: bearskin helmet, pink plume, scarlet coat, light blue facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, short gaiters.

THE MARYLEBONE VOLUNTEERS were raised early in the year 1798, and were composed of six companies, one being a light infantry company, one a grenadier, and the remaining four battalion companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps. The Right Hon. Lady Kinnoul presented the colours to them in Lord's Cricket Ground on the 30th May, 1799. Uniform: round bearskin hats, green feather, dark blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, dark blue pantaloons, half boots.

ARMED ASSOCIATION OF ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL (Captain C. Rhode) was raised on the 4th June, 1798, and was two companies strong. On the 1st June, 1799, the members received their colours from Mrs. Hardy, in the Tower Hamlets Field, Bethnal Green. Head-quarters: Whitechapel Ground. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, with white tip, scarlet

coat, blue facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, gaiters.

THE CANDLEWICK WARD ASSOCIATION (Captain W. Rayer) was raised on the 14th June, 1798, and consisted of one company, which was attached to Cornhill, Vintry, Walbrook, Dowgate, Bread Street, Cripplegate Within, and Cheap Ward Associations, making eight corps under the name of the Royal Exchange Division of London Volunteers. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, short gaiters.

THE QUEENHITHE WARD VOLUNTEERS were formed on the 7th July, 1798, and consisted of one company, under the command of Captain J. Hancock. They were attached to Temple Bar, Guildhall, and Cordwainers' Association. The colours were presented by the wife of Alderman Skinner, in the Church of St. Nicholas Olave, on the 12th December of the same year. Head-quarters: Bridewell. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, scarlet coat, blue facings, gold lace, a crimson sash round the waist, white pantaloons and gaiters.

THE CRIPPLEGATE WARD (WITHOUT) VOLUNTEERS (Captain T. Simmonds) were raised in May, 1798, and consisted of one light infantry company: they were attached to Bishopsgate, Broad Street, and Portsoken Wards. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, short gaiters.

THE DOWGATE WARD VOLUNTEERS (Captain J. F.

Vandercom) were raised on the 25th July, 1799, and consisted of one company, attached to Cornhill, Candlewick, Vintry, Walbrook, Bread Street, Cripple-gate Within, and Cheap Ward Associations. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume with white tip, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and gaiters.

THE FARRINGDON WARD (WITHIN) VOLUNTEERS (Major-Commandant Alderman Price) were raised in May, 1798, and were two companies strong. The colours were presented by Miss Price. The following year they were attached to the Farringdon Without and Castle Baynard Associations, under the title of The West London Loyal United Volunteers; they at the same time changed their uniforms. Uniform: bearskin helmet, blue plume, blue coat, red facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, no gaiters.

THE FARRINGDON WARD (WITHOUT) VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was formed in May, 1798, under the command of Major Price, alderman of the Ward, and also commander of the Farringdon Within Volunteers. The members served without pay and equipped themselves. The corps consisted of two companies of about 180 men. The colours were presented by Mrs. Price, at Canonbury House, in October, 1798. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red feather with white tip, scarlet coat, blue facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, short gaiters.

THE ALDGATE WARD ASSOCIATION (Captain H. C. Combe) was raised on the 4th May, 1798. It consisted of one company of 70 men, and was attached

to the St. Catherine's, Trinity, Minorities, and others. Mrs. Combe presented the colours on the 25th October of the same year, in the East India Company's Field, Islington Road. Uniform: bearskin helmet with red and white plume, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, gaiters.

THE COLEMAN STREET WARD MILITARY ASSOCIATION (Captain Browne.)—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the above-named Ward, in the Vestry Room of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, Deputy Sadler in the chair, in pursuance of a resolution of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on the 26th April, 1798, it was resolved to raise a corps to assist the Civil Power in preserving peace. This corps was accordingly raised on the 1st of May following, and consisted of a light infantry company, every member of which had to subscribe five guineas on joining. Uniform: bearskin helmet, afterwards changed to hat, yellow plume, scarlet coat fastened up the front, yellow facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, and gaiters.

THE LAMBETH LOYAL VOLUNTEERS.—This corps, which was composed of three light infantry companies, with a troop of cavalry attached, was raised on the 28th April, 1798, and was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Burnett, Knt. The members provided their own equipments, and received no pay. The colours were presented on the 22nd September by Lady Burnett and Mrs. Barrett, in a field behind Vauxhall Gardens. Uniform: bear-

skin helmet, red feather with white tip, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, half gaiters.

THE PORTSOKEN WARD VOLUNTEERS (Captain-Commandant J. Shaw, Alderman of the Ward) were raised in May, 1798, to serve within the City. They consisted of one company, attached to the Bishopsgate Ward Association. Uniform: bearskin helmet, white feather with red tip, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, gaiters.

ST. CATHERINE'S ASSOCIATION (Captain R. Jenkins) was raised on the 20th June, 1798. It consisted of three companies, and at that time had no colours. The members served without pay, and equipped themselves. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, scarlet coat, blue facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, short gaiters.

THE LOYAL BERMONDSEY VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION (Captain R. Rich) was raised in May, 1798, to serve in Southwark and Rotherhithe. The colours were presented on the 1st May, 1799. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red feather, scarlet coat, black facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, half gaiters.

THE WALBROOK WARD ASSOCIATION (Captain Alderman Cadell) was formed in June, 1798, and consisted of one company of about 80 men. The Association was attached to the Dowgate Ward Volunteers. Headquarters: Saddler's Hall Gardens. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, scarlet coat, black facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, half gaiters.

THE BRIDGE WARD ASSOCIATION (Captain J. Boddy) was raised on the 10th May, 1798, and consisted of one company. The head-quarters were at Fishmongers' Hall. The Tower, Langbourn, and Aldgate Wards were attached to it. The Association received its colours at head-quarters on the 22nd September of the same year, from Mrs. Hibbert, wife of the Alderman of the Ward. The above-named corps when united were called the South-east District of Loyal London Volunteers, and were commanded by Colonel Curtis. Uniform: bearskin helmet, white plume, scarlet coat, light blue facings, silver lace, light blue pantaloons with red stripe, half boots.

THE TOWER WARD ASSOCIATION was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis (Alderman), and consisted of two companies, which were raised in May, 1798. The committee was chosen every three months, and was comprised of the officers, one sergeant, and three privates. The colours were presented by Miss Roberts at the Colonel's house at Southgate, on the 22nd September of the same year, the anniversary of the King's coronation. Uniform: bearskin helmet, white feather, blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, half gaiters.

CHRIST CHURCH, SURREY, ASSOCIATION (Captain W. Toulmin) was raised in April, 1798, to serve without pay, and at the expense of the members. It was one company strong. Uniform: bearskin helmet with red plume, blue coat, scarlet facings,



gold lace, blue pantaloons with red stripe, and half boots.

THE ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH, VOLUNTEERS (Captain J. Marshall) were raised in March, 1798, but the officers did not receive their commissions till June, 1799. They were composed of one company, and had no colours. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, scarlet coat, blue facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, short gaiters.

THE TRINITY, MINORIES, ASSOCIATION (Captain J. Judson) was raised on the 7th May, 1798, and was two companies strong. It was attached to the Aldgate, Lordship, and St. Catherine's Associations. No colours. The members made use of the East India Company's ground to drill in. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red feather with white tip, scarlet coat, black facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, and gaiters.

THE MILE END VOLUNTEERS were originally raised in May, 1793, under the name of the Bethnal Green Light Infantry (see page 50), but assumed this title in May, 1798, when they changed their uniform to bearskin helmet, white plume, blue coat, scarlet facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, no gaiters.

THE BILLINGSGATE ASSOCIATION. — This corps, under Captain J. Roebuck, was formed in May, 1798. The head-quarters were Fishmongers' Hall. It consisted of one company, attached to the Tower, Bridge, and Aldgate Wards. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume with white tip, scarlet coat, blue facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and gaiters.

THE CLERKENWELL ASSOCIATION (Captain-Commandant Marmaduke Seldon) was raised in May, 1797, and consisted of one company of about 80 men. Uniform: bearskin helmet with white plume, scarlet coat, blue facings, gold lace, white pantaloons, and half gaiters.

THE BREAD STREET WARD VOLUNTEERS (Major-Commandant Thomas Drury) were raised in May, 1798, to serve without pay, and to equip themselves. They consisted of two companies, were not to serve out of the City without their own consent, and were attached to the Candlewick, Cheap, Cornhill, the two Cripplegate, Dowgate, Vintry, and Walbrook Associations. Uniform: bearskin helmet, red plume, blue coat, scarlet facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, and short gaiters.

THE VINTRY WARD VOLUNTEERS.—This corps was raised on the 1st May, 1797, under the command of Captain R. Prickwood. It consisted of one company, and was attached to the same Association as the Bread Street Ward. The colours were presented by Miss Christin, on the 27th August of the following year, at Kennington Bowling Green. Uniform: bearskin helmet, with a red and white feather in front, blue coat, scarlet facings, silver lace, white pantaloons, and short gaiters.

On the 21st June, 1799, the King, attended by the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester, inspected the Volunteers at the different stations, and expressed himself highly pleased at the appearance of the men. The following

was the strength of the various divisions at their stations:—

St. George's Fields . . . . .	1,596
Bridge Street, Blackfriars . . . .	1,054
St. Paul's Churchyard . . . . .	1,000
Royal Exchange and Bank . . . .	1,011
India House . . . . .	500
Tower Hill . . . . .	1,038
Goodman's Fields, afterwards re- moved to Guildford Street . . .	823
Finsbury Square . . . . .	862
Islington . . . . .	394
Foundling Hospital . . . . .	1,230
Hyde Park . . . . .	2,700
	<hr/>
	12,208
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## PART V.

## THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF THE RESERVE FORCES.

HOWEVER high an opinion the authorities may entertain of the Reserve Forces, they are certainly fond of giving them the cold shoulder by studiously avoiding any notice of them in all official publications, except in the most meagre form. In the *Army List*, where we naturally turn for any information we require, it will be observed that the colour and facings of the Regular regiments are minutely described, the place where they happen to be stationed is announced, and the names of their agents are given. The Militia only have the facings of their regiments noted, and that imperfectly; the space for the names of their agents being left blank. As to the Yeomanry, in most cases not even their headquarters are mentioned, and there is not the slightest allusion to their uniforms or agents. Lastly, in the case of the Volunteers, their uniforms are ignored altogether. Thus, a book published "*By authority*," which ought to be a standard work of useful information, is rendered comparatively valueless, and this defect is increased by its bad arrangement. For example, the Militia, Artillery, and Infantry are mixed up together, and are not all numbered in the order of precedence. The Yeomanry are arranged alphabetically, and have no order assigned to them. The

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Volunteers are certainly classified under the different arms; but the corps in England, Scotland, and Wales are all fused into one mass. If we now turn to the "Queen's Regulations," we find complete tables, showing the numerical and regimental title, and describing the badges, mottoes, devices, and distinctions; also the colour of the uniform, facings, &c., of every regiment in the Army. The Reserves alone are entirely omitted. As a last resource, we fall back upon "Hart's Army List," only to find that, though an admirably-complete work so far as concerns the Army, it can only spare room for the Militia, and that too at the end of the volume, *and after the index*.

Under these circumstances, the following Tables, showing the relative order of precedence of every regiment in the Reserve Forces, and also the head-quarters, uniform, and establishment of the Militia, will probably not prove altogether uninteresting.

The order of precedence of the whole of the British Army is as follows:—

1st. The Royal Horse Artillery, whether mounted or dismounted; 2nd. The regiments of Household Cavalry; 3rd. The Cavalry of the Line; 4th. The Royal Artillery; 5th. The Royal Engineers; 6th. The Military Train; 7th. The Foot Guards; 8th. The Infantry of the Line, according to their numbers; 9th. *Depôt* Battalions, according to their numbers. The Royal Marines, when acting with the troops of the Line, take rank next to the 49th Regiment. The Rifle Brigade ranks next to the 93rd Regiment. 10th. The Honourable Artillery

Company; 11th. Militia Regiments, according to their respective numbers, as fixed by a general order, dated Horse Guards, 9th August, 1855; 12th. The Yeomanry; and 13th. The Volunteers.

When English Militia serve in Ireland, the Irish Militia have precedence, and *vice versâ*, except as regards the Militia Artillery, which always takes precedence over the Infantry.

The Volunteer Force serving under the Volunteer Act of 1863 takes rank immediately after the Yeomanry. Officers of the Volunteer force rank with officers of her Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces as the youngest of their respective ranks, and with Yeomanry officers according to the date of their Commissions. Officers of the same rank, take rank according to the date of their Commissions. When the date of the Commissions of two or more Officers is the same, their relative precedence is determined by the order of seniority of their respective regiments. No officer holding an Honorary Commission can, in virtue of it, take precedence of any officer holding a substantive Commission of the same rank.

In the Volunteer force the different arms take rank in the following order, viz. 1st. Light Horse Volunteers; 2nd. Artillery ditto; 3rd. Engineers; 4th. Mounted Rifles; 5th. Rifles.

In every arm, the order of precedence of a County is determined by the date on which the Secretary of State for War received the first letter from the Lord Lieutenant, offering the service of a Corps of that arm for her Majesty's acceptance.

MILITIA ARTILLERY.

No.	Regiment.	Distinctive Title, &c.	Head Quarters.	Uniform.	Facings.	Fixed Establishment.	
						Officers.	Privates.
1	Antrim Artillery ...	...	Carrikerfergus Armagh	Blue	Scarlet	24	579
2	Armagh Artillery (in abeyance)	...	...	"	"	...	100
3	Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, Peebles ...	...	Dunbar	"	"	17	415
4	West Cork Artillery	...	Macroom	"	"	24	622
5	Royal Cork City Artillery	...	Cork	"	"	17	367
6	Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners and Artillery	Royal	...	"	"	...	...
7	Devon Artillery	Royal	Falmouth	"	"	16	362
8	Donegal Artillery	...	Devonport	"	"	16	367
9	Dublin City Artillery	The Prince of Wales's	Letterkenny	"	"	17	372
10	Durham Artillery	...	Dublin	"	"	17	320
11	Edinburgh Artillery	...	Hartlepool	"	"	16	362
12	Fife Artillery	...	Edinburgh	"	"	18	221
13	Forfar and Kincardine Artillery	...	Cupar	"	"	25	542
14	Glasgow Artillery (not formed)	...	Montrose	"	"	31	776
15	Royal Glamorgan Artillery	Royal	Swansea	"	"	...	480
16	Hampshire Artillery	...	Gosport	"	"	31	800
17	Hants, Isle of Wight Artillery	...	Newport	"	"	21	500
18	Kent Artillery	...	Dover	"	"	16	286
19	Royal Lancashire Artillery	Royal	Liverpool	"	"	24	600
20	Limerick City Artillery	...	Limerick	"	"	25	646
21	Londonderry Artillery (not formed)	...	Londonderry	"	"	13	227
22	Norfolk Artillery	...	Yarmouth	"	"	...	75
23	Northumberland Artillery	...	Berwick-on-Tweed	"	"	25	602
24	Royal Carmarthen Artillery	Royal	Carmarthen	"	"	16	340
25	Suffolk Artillery	...	Ipswich	"	"	22	486
26	Royal Sussex Artillery	Royal	Lewes	"	"	21	526
27	1st or South Tipperary Artillery	Duke of Clarence's Munster	Clonmel	"	"	21	500
28	Tyrone Artillery	...	Dungannon	"	"	31	800
29	Waterford Artillery	...	Waterford	"	"	10	187
	Royal Pembroke Artillery*	Royal	Haverfordwest	"	"	31	743
	East and North York Artillery*	...	Scarborough	"	"	16	384
	Argyle and Bute Artillery*	...	Campbelltown	"	"	25	539
		...	...	"	"	17	381

\* These last three regiments have no number affixed to them to show their order of precedence; neither have the Channel Islands regiments—the Jersey Artillery (Field), Guernsey Artillery, and Royal Alderney Artillery.

Summary of Militia Artillery regiments:—England and Wales, 15; Scotland, 5; Ireland, 12; Channel Islands, 3; total, 35 regiments.

# HISTORY OF OUR RESERVE FORCES.

No.	Regiment.	Distinctive Title, &c.	Head Quarters.	Uniform.	Facings.	Fixed Establishment.	
						Officers.	Privates.
1	3rd West York	Light Infantry	Doncaster	Red	Green	37	1036
2	Huntingdon	Rifles	Huntingdon	Green	Black	15	296
3	1st Durham	Fusiliers	Barnard Castle	Red	White	31	700
4	5th West York	Rifles	Knarborough	"	Buff	37	1036
5	1st West York	Rifles	Pontefract	Green	Black	37	1040
6	1st Royal Cheshire	Light Infantry	Chester	Red	Blue	37	1000
7	Royal Berks	Rifles	Reading	"	"	31	777
8	Royal North Lincoln	Rifles	Lincoln	"	"	37	943
9	Royal Cumberland	Rifles	Whitehaven	"	"	31	876
10	West Suffolk	Rifles	Bury St. Edmunds	"	Yellow	37	1000
11	2nd Royal Surrey	Rifles	Guildford	"	Blue	37	990
12	East York	Rifles	Beverley	"	Buff	31	720
13	The Essex Rifles	Rifles	Colchester	Green	Black	31	843
14	South Mayo	Rifles	Westport	"	Scarlet	25	627
15	1st Somerset	Light Infantry	Taunton	Red	Black	37	973
16	Royal Westmoreland	Light Infantry	Appleby	"	Blue	12	269
17	Bedford	Light Infantry	Bedford	"	Dark Green	25	555
18	West Essex	Rifles	Chelmsford	"	White	31	843
19	1st Royal Surrey	Light Infantry	Richmond	"	Blue	37	997
20	2nd West York	Rifles	York	"	White	37	1036
21	North York	Light Infantry	Richmond	Green	Black	31	720
22	Royal South Gloucester	Light Infantry	Gloucester	Red	Blue	37	1000
23	2nd or South Devon	Rifles	Plymouth	"	White	37	1000
24	Leicester	Light Infantry	Leicester	"	Yellow	37	1045
25	Northumberland	Light Infantry	Alwick	"	Buff	37	1000
26	Royal Ethorne, or 5th Middlesex	Light Infantry	Uxbridge	"	Blue	37	1000
27	Royal South Lincoln	Rifles	Grantham	"	"	37	943
28	Hertford	Light Infantry	Hatfield	"	Buff	37	766
29	Royal Monmouth	Rifles	Mounmouth	"	Blue	31	750
30	Royal Flint	Rifles	Mold	Green	Scarlet	16	316
31	Royal Wiltshire	The Chatsworth Rifles	Devizes	Red	Blue	37	1166
32	2nd Derby	King's Own	Chesterfield	Green	Black	24	567
33	Royal Bucks	Light Infantry	High Wycombe	Red	Blue	31	749
34	1st Warwick	Rifles	Warwick	"	Yellow	37	1074
35	West Kent	Light Infantry	Maidstone	"	Kentish Grey	37	1090
36	Cornwall Rangers	Rifles	Bodmin	Green	Black	43	1217



## ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF THE RESERVE FORCES.

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[illegible]

## MILITIA INFANTRY.

No.	Regiment.	Distinctive Title, &c.	Head Quarters.	Uniform.	Facings.	Fixed Establishment.	
						Officers.	Privates.
81	Dumfries, Roxburgh, Kirkcudbright and Selkirk	The Scottish Borderers	Dumfries	Red	Yellow	31	654
82	6th Royal Lancashire	...	Salford	"	Blue	43	1200
83	2nd Royal Tower Hamlets	The Queen's Own Light Infantry	Victoria Park Square	"	"	37	1159
84	4th Royal Lancashire	The Duke of Lancaster's Own Light Infantry	Warrington	"	"	43	1200
85	Longford	The Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Longford Rifles	Longford	Green	Scarlet	19	386
86	Royal Perth	Rifles	Perth	"	"	25	495
87	South Cork	Light Infantry	Bandon	Red	White	37	1000
88	Kildare	Rifles	Naas	Green	Black	18	456
89	Aberdeenshire	The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders	Aberdeen	Red	Blue	31	741
90	Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross	The Highland Borderers' Light Infantry	Stirling	"	Yellow	25	599
91	Galway	...	Loughrea	"	"	37	1000
92	Wicklow	Rifles	Wicklow	Green	Black	17	472
93	Roscommon	...	Boyle	Red	Buff	31	812
94	Clare	...	Ennis	"	Yellow	31	977
95	Londonderry	Light Infantry	Londonderry	"	"	31	800
96	Ross, Cathness, Sutherland, and Cromarty	The Highland Rifle Militia	Dingwall	Green	Black	25	515
97	1st Royal Tower Hamlets	The King's Own Light Infantry	Duiston	Red	Blue	37	1159
98	King's County	Rifles	Parsonstown	Green	Scarlet	25	519
99	Wexford	...	Wexford	Red	Yellow	31	817
100	Royal Dublin City	Queen's Own Royal Regiment	Dublin	"	Blue	31	800
101	Cavan	...	Cavan	"	Black	31	814
102	Donegal	The Prince of Wales's Own	Lifford	"	White	31	800
103	2nd Royal Cheshire	Rifles	Maclesfield	Green	Blue	37	1049
104	Queen's County	Light Infantry	Maryborough	"	Scarlet	25	522
105	2nd or North Tipperary	...	Cashel	Red	Dark Green	31	704
106	Royal London	...	Artillery Pl., Finsbury	"	Blue	37	600
107	Kerry	Rifles	Trillick	Green	Yellow	37	1096
108	Louth	Light Infantry	Dundalk	Red	Black	24	492
109	Dublin County	...	Dublin	"	White	31	641
110	Hereford	Rifles	Hereford	Green	Gosling Green	25	538
111	Leitrim	Light Infantry	Carriek-on-Shannon	Red	Black	25	528
112	Royal South Down	...	Hillsborough	Red	Blue	31	672

	113	2nd Royal Lancashire	...	The Duke of Lancaster's Own Rifles	...	Liverpool	...	Green	Scarlet	43	1200
114	Westmeath	...	...	Rifles	...	Mullingar	...	"	Black	25	527
115	Royal Art and Wigtown	...	...	The Prince Regent's Rifles	...	Ayr	...	Red	Blue	37	841
116	North Cork	...	...	...	...	Malrow	...	Green	Black Velvet	37	1000
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	3rd Royal Surrey	...	...	...	...	Kingston	...	Red	Blue	37	990
119	Royal Meath	...	...	...	...	Navan	...	"	"	25	665
120	North Mayo	...	...	...	...	Balina	...	"	White	25	627
121	Monaghan	...	...	...	...	Monaghan	...	"	"	25	647
122	Hampshire	...	...	...	...	Winchester	...	"	Black	37	950
123	Limerick County	...	...	...	...	Limerick	...	"	Blue	37	972
124	Sligo	...	...	Rifles	...	Sligo	...	Green	Black	25	591
125	3rd Royal Lancashire	...	...	The Duke of Lancaster's Own Rifles	...	Preston	...	Red	Blue	43	1200
126	The Edinburgh	...	...	Queen's Regt. of Light Infantry Fusiliers	...	Dalkeith	...	"	"	25	657
127	Kilkenny	...	...	...	...	Kilkenny	...	"	Yellow	31	719
128	4th or Royal South Middlesex	...	...	...	...	Hounslow	...	"	Blue	37	1000
129	Renfrew	...	...	The Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment Rifles	...	Paisley	...	"	"	25	560
130	7th Royal Lancashire	...	...	...	...	Bury	...	Green	Black	43	1200
131	...	...	...	Rifles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	Royal Brecon	...	...	...	...	Brecon	...	Green	...	15	286
133	4th West York	...	...	Rifles	...	Leeds	...	Red	White	37	1036
134	6th West York	...	...	...	...	Halifax	...	"	Sky-blue	37	1036
135	5th Royal Lancashire	...	...	...	...	Burnley	...	"	Blue	43	1200

*Summary.*—The total of the fixed establishments for privates makes up the quota for the peace footing, viz. England and Wales 80,000, Scotland 10,000, Ireland 30,000; but, in addition to these, there are in England and Wales, 2,053 officers; 3,329 non-commissioned officers; 2,651 corporals; 809 drummers

Scotland ... 432 " 442 " 425 " 953 " 303 " Ireland ... 1,198 " 1,255 " 953 " 303 " Of the above-named regiments in Great Britain, 65 may be classed as infantry, 28 as light infantry, 34 as rifles, and 3 as fusiliers—in all 130. In the infantry force, we find that 58 are "Royal" regiments; and in the artillery, 8 regiments are so distinguished. It will be observed that the five regiments which formerly occupied the 14th, 24th, 72nd, 117th, and 131st places in order of precedence have become extinct, several having been transformed into artillery, as the Royal Pembroke, the Argyll and Bute, and the Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers. Rutlandshire formerly had a separate regiment, but is now amalgamated with the Northampton. The three counties having the largest number of regiments are—Yorkshire, 9; Lancashire, 8; and Middlesex, 5.

## THE YEOMANRY.

The Yeomanry Cavalry, not having any fixed order of precedence, are arranged in alphabetical order :—\*

Ayrshire	East Lothian
Berks, Hungerford	Middlesex, Uxbridge
Buckinghamshire (Royal Bucks)	Montgomeryshire
Buckinghamshire, Taplow (Lancers)	Northamptonshire (Royal Kettering)
Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)	Northumberland and Newcastle
Denbighshire	Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)
Derbyshire	Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)
Royal 1st Devon, Exeter	Oxfordshire (Queen's Own Oxford)
Royal North Devon (Hussars)	Pembroke (Castlemartin)
Dorset (Queen's Own)	North Salop (North Salopian)
Essex (West Essex)	South Salop (South Salopian)
Gloucestershire (Royal Gloucestershire Hussars)	North Somerset
Hampshire (Hants)	West Somerset
North Herts	Staffordshire (Queen's Own Royal Regiment)
South Herts	West Suffolk
Royal East Kent (Mounted Rifles)	Warwickshire
West Kent (Queen's Own)	Westmoreland and Cumberland
Lanarkshire	Royal Wiltshire (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment)
Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire)	Worcestershire (Queen's Own)
Duke of Lancaster's Own	Yorkshire Hussars (Princess of Wales's Own), York
Lancashire Hussars	1st West York, Doncaster
Leicestershire (Prince Albert's Own)	2nd West York, Harrogate
Mid Lothian	

Thus it will be seen that we have but 45 regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry in the whole kingdom; of these, England and Wales claim 40, and Scotland but 5. Yorkshire again heads the list with three regiments: there are ten counties with two each. I may here remark that I have been obliged to leave many of the particulars incomplete, in consequence of the great difficulty of obtaining reliable information on the subject.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

*Order of Precedence of the several Counties in each Arm.*

No.	1st. LIGHT HORSE.	3rd. ENGINEERS.	4th. MOUNTED RIFLES.
1	Huntingdonshire	Middlesex	<i>Huntingdon</i>
2	Devonshire	Lanarkshire	Devonshire
3	Lancashire	<i>Edinburgh</i> (City)	<i>Wiltshire</i>
4	<i>Surrey</i>	Lancashire	<i>Lancashire</i>
5	<i>Hampshire</i>	Newcastle-on-Tyne	<i>Surrey</i>
6	Glamorgan	Yorkshire (W. Riding)	Northamptonshire

\* The Yeomanry at the present time are being completely reorganised, and their uniforms and equipments will be entirely changed; it is therefore impossible, whilst they are in this transition state, to enter into any description of their appointments.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF THE RESERVE FORCES. 81

No.	1st. LIGHT HORSE.	3rd. ENGINEERS.	4th. MOUNTED RIFLES.
7	<i>Middlesex</i>	Gloucestershire	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>
8	<i>Norfolk</i>	Cheshire	Hampshire
9	Hertford	<i>Denbigh</i>	Fifeshire
10	Oxford	Tower Hamlets	<i>Lincolnshire</i>
11	<i>Gloucester</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>	Derbyshire
12	Lincoln	<i>Surrey</i>	<i>Glamorgan</i>
13	....	Hampshire	<i>Essex</i>
14	....	Glamorgan	Elgin
15	....	Essex	....
16	....	Devon	....
17	....	London	....
18	....	Flint	....
19	....	Northamptonshire	....
20	....	Durham	....
21	....	Somerset	....

No.	2nd. ARTILLERY.	No.	2nd. ARTILLERY.
1	Northumberland	32	Berwickshire
2	Hampshire	33	Kirkeudbright
3	Devonshire	34	Inverness-shire
4	Sussex	35	Elgin
5	Edinburgh (City)	36	Stirlingshire
6	Cornwall	37	Wigtown
7	Mid Lothian	38	Dumbarton
8	Norfolk	39	Berwick-on-Tweed
9	Banff	40	Cumberland
10	Kent	41	Durham
11	Forfarshire	42	Cromarty
12	Essex	43	Ross-shire
13	Lancashire	44	Orkney
14	Kincardine	45	Nairn
15	Cinque Ports	46	Sutherlandshire
16	Renfrewshire	47	Shropshire
17	Dorsetshire	48	Yorkshire (West Riding)
18	Fifeshire	49	Newcastle-on-Tyne
19	Glamorganshire	50	Somerset
20	Haddington	51	Middlesex
21	Lanarkshire	52	Suffolk
22	Yorkshire (East Riding)	53	Tower Hamlets
23	Ayrshire	54	Monmouthshire
24	Argyll	55	Surrey
25	Gloucestershire	56	Anglesey
26	Pembrokeshire	57	Isle of Man
27	Yorkshire (North Riding)	58	Staffordshire
28	Cheshire	59	Carnarvon
29	Caithness	60	Bute
30	Lincolnshire	61	London (City)
31	Aberdeenshire	62	Worcester

No.	5th. RIFLES.	No.	5th. RIFLES.
1	Devonshire	48	Shropshire
2	Middlesex	49	London
3	Lancashire	50	Yorkshire (East Riding)
4	Surrey	51	Hertfordshire
5	Pembrokeshire	52	Perthshire
6	Derbyshire	53	Berwickshire
7	Oxfordshire	54	Sutherland
8	Cheshire	55	Kincardineshire
9	Wiltshire	56	Haverfordwest
10	Sussex	57	Haddington
11	Edinburgh (City)	58	Isle of Wight
12	Essex	59	Ayrshire
13	Northumberland	60	Dumfries
14	Renfrewshire	61	Elgin
15	Northamptonshire	62	Argyll
16	Dorsetshire	63	Cardigan
17	Norfolk	64	Durham
18	Staffordshire	65	Wigtown
19	Berkshire	66	Buteshire
20	Gloucestershire	67	Yorkshire (North Riding)
21	Brecknockshire	68	Cumberland
22	Suffolk	69	Herefordshire
23	Stirlingshire	70	Dumbarton
24	Bucks	71	Huntingdon
25	Lanarkshire	72	Carnarvonshire
26	Kent	73	Montgomeryshire
27	Glamorgan	74	Orkney
28	Nottinghamshire	75	Cardmarthen
29	Merionethshire	76	Caithness
30	Yorkshire (West Riding)	77	Kirkcudbright
31	Leicestershire	78	Westmoreland
32	Mid Lothian	79	Fifeshire
33	Aberdeenshire	80	Bedfordshire
34	Roxburgh	81	Newcastle-on-Tyne
35	Cinque Ports	82	Linlithgowshire
36	Monmouthshire	83	Selkirkshire
37	Cornwall	84	Banffshire
38	Ross-shire	85	Radnorshire
39	Worcestershire	86	Flintshire
40	Inverness shire	87	Berwick-on-Tweed
41	Warwickshire	88	Clackmanuan
42	Lincolshire	89	Tower Hamlets
43	Denbighshire	90	Nairn
44	Hampshire	91	Peebles-shire
45	Somersetshire	92	Isle of Man
46	Forfar	93	Kinross-shire
47	Cambridgeshire	94	Anglesey

*Summary.*—The great falling-off that has taken place in three of the above arms is very striking. Out of twelve counties which originally possessed a body of Light Horse, five have disappeared. The Engineers have lost four counties out of twenty-one; but the Mounted Rifles are worst of all—for out of fourteen counties which have raised a corps there now remain but six! The names of the counties in which the various arms have become extinct are printed in italics. These *tables* will show at a glance the rank of every county in each branch of the service. For example: Devonshire takes the 2nd place in the Light Horse, 3rd in Artillery, 16th in the Engineers, 2nd in the Mounted Rifles, and 1st in the Rifles; or, if we take the different arms, we find the 2nd place occupied by Devonshire in the Light Horse, Hampshire in the Artillery, Lanarkshire in the Engineers, Devonshire in the Mounted Rifles, and Middlesex in the Rifles.

## PART VI.

## THE DISCIPLINE OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

THERE is so much room for improvement in the Volunteer Force, that it is rather a difficult matter to know where to begin to find fault. The material is of the best, and almost as plentiful as could be desired; but at the present moment there is a sad deficiency of officers, particularly of good ones, that is, well-drilled, hard-working officers, who will take an interest and pride in the appearance of their regiments, and not lazy individuals, who are content to lavish large sums of money on their corps, but who are rarely to be seen on parade when there is any drudgery or routine work to be gone through, and who only put in an appearance at reviews, or in camp, or on other such occasions as can be looked upon as breaks in the monotony of ordinary parades, where they generally manage by their awkward blunders to lower the character of the force in the estimation of military men, and those best able to judge in such matters. Such officers, who, I fear, exist in considerable numbers, would not be tolerated for a single day, were it not that most corps are so crippled for want of funds that they could not possibly exist without liberal subscriptions on the part of the officers. Of course there are many honour-

able exceptions to this, as to every other rule, and numbers who not only give both their time and money freely to their corps, but who are also invariably ready to work hard for the service.

There are many ways of bettering the condition of the Volunteers which can hardly be objected to on account of the cost. For instance, greater facilities might be given to the officers in learning their duties, and the War Office would do well to take into consideration the great disadvantages which the officers of the Reserve Forces labour under in this respect.

To military men and foreigners, one of the most striking instances of the absence of discipline among Volunteers is the cool, offhand manner in which they pass their officers, without taking the slightest notice of or saluting them. Whether it is that they fancy it beneath their dignity to do so, it is difficult to say; but they should remember that a man cannot lower himself by being polite, and that it is almost impossible to be too much so; besides, when in uniform, a Volunteer is bound to pay proper respect to an officer, although he may himself individually hold a better social position. I have seen some men go so far as to look another way, or to pretend not to see an officer, in order not to salute him: these evils might easily be put down by the officers themselves, who have a right to expect, and ought to exact, such respect if necessary. Another bad and unsoldierlike habit is smoking when in uniform in the streets, more particularly so when under arms, as at a march



out, when it is a rare thing not to see some dozens of men with pipes in their mouths.

It appears to be the custom of many commanding officers in the Metropolis to allow their men at a march out to break off at a publichouse for "refreshment," during which time the band often performs numerous popular airs, to the evident satisfaction of the number of roughs who are, as a rule, to be found following them on such occasions. Now, as there is much practice needed for "route marching," even the Regulars making it their particular study during the winter months, it seems a great pity that the Volunteers should waste so much time in this way, occasionally even as much as an hour out of a four hours' march, as they may frequently be seen to do; such a state of things seeming the more absurd when we remember that the same men can easily go through fifteen or eighteen hours of really hard work, as they did at the Dover Review, with hardly anything either to eat or drink.

Of late years the Volunteers have devoted themselves with such assiduity to shooting, that although some ten years ago there were comparatively few men in this country who knew how to handle a rifle, at the present time we can boast of a far larger number of "crack-shots" than any other nation, not excepting the once far-famed Americans. But the time has now arrived for laying aside the rifle to a certain extent, and for giving up more time to the spade, and for camp and garrison duties, in which the Volunteers are sadly deficient. How is it that

so few officers know anything of camp and garrison duties? The great Volunteer camp at Wimbledon, which has now become almost a recognised institution, should be placed under a more severe military rule than hitherto. Men should not be allowed to join only for the sake of the novelty of the thing, or for inviting their lady friends to admire the elaborate arrangement of their tents; the furniture of these should be strictly "regulation," and such superfluous luxuries as carpets, plank floorings, &c., ought to be rigidly excluded; for, although very well at home, they are not calculated to give a very good idea of what would have to be undergone during a real campaign. Then, again, those who do not take any part in the shooting ought to be forced to attend regular parades for the purpose of drilling: guards and sentries should also be posted in the camp night and day—in fact, it ought to be made a large camp of instruction, whither all young officers and recruits would repair to perfect themselves in their duties.

The Artillery Volunteers at Shoeburyness have already set the Rifles a good example by carrying out many of these improvements; and we may now hope to see the Engineers set up a camp of their own at Chatham, where they will have numerous opportunities of practising their scientific duties more perfectly and on a larger scale than possible at their own quarters, and at the same time possess the advantage of working with, and under the immediate superintendence of, the Royal Engineers.

Before concluding the foregoing remarks on the Volunteers, I would say a few words on the great Easter Reviews, which now seem to be as firmly established as that festival itself. When the Volunteers were again revived some ten years ago, the popular idea was that they were to act as "sharpshooters," who, from behind hedges or perched up in trees, were to hang on to and harass the enemy, or, rather, "to pick off the Frenchmen." Since then, however, they have been brought to a state of perfection never dreamed of even by their most sanguine friends, and the very least expected of them at the present day is to garrison forts or towns. Up to the present time the great reviews have always been carried out under the management of a large staff of officers of the regular Army; and in consequence, when any blunders are committed, which is not unfrequently the case—notably so at the last Easter Review at Dover—the blame is not uncommonly shifted on to their shoulders. But the time has now arrived to throw off such restraints, and to make these reviews a rehearsal of what they would be called upon to do in case of war; for then the Army would require all their officers themselves, and have none to spare to superintend the Volunteers. Instead of this, the Volunteers should be left entirely to their own resources, and have to carry out all such reviews and field-days themselves. Of course, the general officers must always be selected from the Army, but none below that rank should have anything to do with them. In order to carry out this scheme, a Volun-

teer "Staff Corps" should be raised, all candidates for which ought to pass an examination before a board of officers, to test their qualifications; and as a post in such a corps would then be considered an honour, it would be certain to attract all the smartest and best men in the service. No doubt there would be some mistakes made at first; but they would prove valuable lessons, which we may feel sure would be turned to good account, and at the same time inspire a confidence and reliance on their own powers, which cannot be gained under the present administration.

It is not unusual, when the strength of our Defensive Forces are being reckoned, to see the Volunteers put down at 170,000 or even 200,000 men. This would not be much exaggerated, if they were all physically capable of undertaking the duties that they may be called upon to do in case of invasion; but under the present system of taking any one, without reference to their age, height, or strength, these figures are very deceptive. In almost all corps, particularly in large towns, there are numbers of members who, from various causes, would be quite unable to take their place in the field, or, even if they did, to remain there. The Volunteers would do well to exercise more care in the selection of recruits, and look more to quality than quantity. In fact, they should have a fixed standard for height, and be careful only to take really able-bodied men. At the same time, as it would be hardly fair to entirely exclude men on

account of being either too young or too old, or not quite up to the mark, there should be a supernumerary company composed only of such persons, and of honorary members: these should not be borne on the strength of a corps, but a separate return be made of the numbers.

## PART VII.

## REGIMENTAL ORGANISATION.

WHENEVER any discussion arises, either in Parliament or elsewhere, on the bad organisation of our Army, some one is sure to be found to praise our regimental organisation as being superior to that of any foreign power, which perhaps it is ; but probably these persons have never had the curiosity to examine the composition of the various Militia regiments, which it is now generally acknowledged must form the backbone of our Reserves. If, then, the organisation of our Line regiments is so perfect, why should not the Militia have the same ? Expense does not "stop the way," for there can be none. So we must put it down to that never-ending account of "red-tape." Most of my readers are aware that in the Army there is a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel and two majors to each regiment, which generally consists of twelve companies ; but on turning to the Militia we find a very different state of affairs. One regiment, with only six companies, has an honorary colonel, a lieutenant-colonel commandant, and two majors ; whilst another of twelve companies has a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, but only one major. Here we have scattered among the different regiments honorary colonels, colonels, lieutenant-colonels

commandant, lieutenant-colonels, and even majors commandant.

Now, all this complication of ranks should be done away with, and a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and two majors substituted. At the same time we would raise all regiments to twelve, or say ten, companies, so as to have them to correspond with the Line. This might easily be effected by amalgamating the small regiments, for would it not be far better to have, say, four regiments of twelve companies, than seven of four or six companies? Counties too small to raise a full regiment might be amalgamated with another.

The following figures are intended to show the great variance in the number of companies of which Militia Infantry regiments are composed, as compared with the regular Army :—

	2 Com- panies.	3 Com- panies.	4 Com- panies.	6 Com- panies.	8 Com- panies.	10 Com- panies.	12 Com- panies.
England and Wales .....	2	3	6	5	16	41	11
Scotland .....	—	—	—	5	3	3	—
Ireland .....	—	—	4	11	12	8	—
Total.....	2	3	10	21	31	52	11

The Artillery Militia is, if anything, in a worse position than the Infantry. It is divided into regiments of various strengths. One Irish regiment, indeed, does not possess a single officer. Why should they not be divided into brigades, as the Royal Artillery? Even the Channel Islands Militia differs from that of the rest of the kingdom. For

instance—Jersey has a regiment of field artillery, with captains and second-captains, whilst the rest of the Militia artillery is only garrison, and the officers are styled majors and captains.

The Yeomanry seems, in some respects, in a more flourishing condition, although the strength of the regiments vary more than they should do ; there are fewer vacancies in proportion among the officers than in the Militia or Volunteers. Many persons are of opinion that the Yeomanry and the Volunteer Cavalry ought to be amalgamated. Firstly, because the Volunteer Cavalry are, as a body, far too weak ever to act independently, there being under 1,000 men, who are divided amongst no less than *eighteen* regiments, scattered all over the kingdom. The Yeomanry, on the other hand, are about 16,000 strong. Secondly, the training of the Yeomanry is so very short, being only eight days in the year, that they would probably learn their duties better if drilled oftener with the Volunteers, and in large numbers.

The Volunteer infantry regiments, also, should be divided into battalions, with their proper officers attached to each, as in the Army, the same being noted in the *Army List*. Take, for instance, the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade. This splendid regiment, which is the strongest in the service, having an establishment of 25 companies ; the Queen's Westminster and the London Rifle Brigade, with 16 companies each ; with many others, might be so organised with advantage.

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## PART VIII.

## THE ORGANISATION OF OUR RESERVE FORCES.

THE most serious defect in our Army of Reserve is undoubtedly its total want of organisation; and when we come to think of the number of years that it has now been in existence—the Volunteers having successfully completed their first decade, the Militia and Yeomanry considerably more—one feels astonished that it has so long been allowed to remain unnoticed in this state, especially as both forces were raised at epochs when invasion seemed imminent—the very time, of all others, when it is of most importance that the services of such bodies should be available at a moment's notice in any part of the kingdom. Hitherto our Reserves have been composed of a multitude of regiments, both of Militia and Volunteers, hardly any two of them possessing the same establishment; many being only two, others twelve, fifteen, or even five and twenty companies strong, and these again scattered all over the country without any connection—entirely isolated, as it were, from each other, meeting only occasionally at reviews or for brigade drills. Such a state of affairs should no longer be allowed to exist; for, before it would be possible to place our Reserves on a solid basis, nearly every corps or regiment throughout the entire force must be completely reorganised. Instead of

having Militia regiments varying in strength from two to twelve companies, they should all be either raised or lowered, as the case may be, to a uniform number of ten; the Volunteers, in like manner, might submit to have their vast number of weak corps amalgamated, which, besides other advantages, would enable them to save a considerable sum in the rent of head-quarters, and the expense of keeping up several bands where one would suffice. The establishment should be fixed at ten companies of 100 men each when called out for actual service; but during peace the number might be 600 men, of 60 men per company; the same plan being carried out in the Militia. This mode would be much preferable to that of lowering the number of companies in proportion to the men, as it would enable the full number of officers to be retained: no small advantage, if we consider the time and practice required to make good ones.

The fact is, the Volunteers are cut up into too many small corps—numbers of which are hardly worthy of the name of such: for instance, the administrative battalions are composed of *companies* scattered over a large extent of country; but, for some inexplicable reason, an ordinary regiment is made up of four, eight, or twelve so-called *corps*: for example, Lancashire has 105 (!) *corps*,\* yet it takes eleven of these *corps* to form the 4th administrative *battalion*. This makes the term very vague; as a *corps* may consist of 100 men, forming part of

\* At the present time this number only exists in name, many *corps* having become extinct.

an administrative battalion, or it may be a *bonâ fide* regiment of 1,200 men. A general officer can, under ordinary circumstances, tell the number of men under his command by the number of regiments; but it would be quite impossible for the most experienced officer to give even an approximate estimate of the numbers as they are now arranged. Under the present complicated system, the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers consists of the 16th, 42nd, 44th, 52nd, 56th, 57th, 102nd, and 103rd *corps*. Now, matters would be much simplified if it were composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th *companies*, although it would be necessary to entirely renumber them: thus, for example, the 16th or Hamilton *corps*, ought to be the 6th or Hamilton *company* of the 2nd Administrative Battalion.

As one of the great objects to be kept in view ought to be that our Reserves should have precisely the same organisation as the Army, so as to avoid confusion, the question naturally arises why the Militia and Volunteer Artillery should be divided into regiments, whilst the Royal Artillery are in brigades? One of these two systems must be the best; but as it is a disputed point, it is best for the Artillery officers to decide themselves.

From some unaccountable cause, the Volunteer Cavalry do not seem to keep pace with the steady progress of the other branches of the service; in fact, hardly exist at all—the number of enrolled members for the entire kingdom being only about 900 men!

This is even more surprising when we come to consider that a nation like the English, which possesses such a large sporting community, always ready to follow the hounds across country, or to throng a racecourse, should be so meagrely represented in what is generally with Englishmen a popular branch of the service.

A very bad custom has crept imperceptibly into the force during the last few years, that is, the prevalent practice of giving the men their uniforms gratis, and also defraying all necessary expenses incurred, on the sole condition that they shall serve for two or three years, during which time they must attend a certain number of drills and reviews, and if not "efficient" at the end of the year, pay a nominal subscription of two or three shillings as a kind of fine—a plan which always has been, and ever will be, favoured by officers who think the first thing is to get a good muster, and turn out a smart-looking regiment. This plan involves considerable expenditure on the part of the officers, and a consequent difficulty in filling up the vacant commissions, as there are plenty of competent men in the ranks, who either do not care to spend their money in such a way, or else cannot afford to do so. Although many of my readers may not agree with me, I submit that Volunteers ought to be composed of men who are both able and willing to provide their own uniforms, and defray other incidental expenses, such as a small annual subscription, to be applied towards keeping up a band and other

necessaries. On the other hand, holding out these inducements for joining the Volunteers to working men and mechanics, who cannot afford the necessary expenditure, is robbing the Militia of a class which every impartial person must allow belongs to them.

A great improvement might be made in the present uniform of many corps, which, in most cases, is no less varied than in thorough bad taste. Now, as there is no reason why a Volunteer's uniform should not be, to say the least, neat and pleasing to the eye, as well as durable and useful, and as the appearance of a regiment is materially affected by its dress, it is surely high time to restrict the choice of commanding officers and others concerned in such cases, so as to obtain something more presentable. Country corps, in particular, seem to rejoice in all the various shades of grey, drab, and green, imaginable; these, again, are by no means improved by the colour of the facings and braid employed, which combined make the uniforms perfectly hideous: the Artillery and Engineers alone present a respectable appearance. All this might be easily altered if the colour were limited for the Rifles to scarlet, dark green, and light grey. This would give ample room for choice, and patterns should be sealed and kept in the same way as they are for the Army and Militia, and no deviation from them should be permitted. Regiments forming a brigade ought all to wear the same colour: the cap and belt-plates might be copied from those now in use in the Line. Those of each corps should bear the name and number. These may seem very trivial

subjects to discuss, but they are of more real importance than they at first appear to be.

There is now only one branch unrepresented in the Reserve Forces, and that a most important one, viz. the Commissariat. Its organisation has been utterly neglected, as it is supposed that the Commissariat department of the regular Army will be able to provide for both. The English, however, up to the present time, have not been celebrated for the punctual and regular supply of food and necessities during a campaign—indeed, their arrangements have almost invariably broken down; and we have often had the mortification of seeing our men starving from cold and hunger, in spite of the most lavish expenditure, whilst our enemies, or allies, through their *superior organisation*, have been able to indulge in comparative luxuries. Should a war break out which would necessitate the placing of our Reserves in the field, there is no reason to suppose that the Commissariat, as at present organised, would be able to withstand the enormous pressure of providing for nearly 300,000 extra men, at a time when their energies would probably be taxed to the uttermost to supply the wants of the Army. In the Volunteer Force there is a large class of men peculiarly fitted by their occupations for such a service. On occasions of reviews and encampments, which, happily, are becoming more frequent, they would have ample opportunities of testing their powers. The camp at Wimbledon should be entirely supplied in this way; and a detachment at a review, on a

hot summer's day, if only to serve out water, would be highly appreciated by our citizen army.

Having now considered the interior economy of our Reserves, so far as regards their regimental establishments, I will venture to discuss a plan for their general organisation, in such a manner, that the Secretary of State at the War Office, or the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, would, in the space of a few days, with the aid of the telegraph, be able to concentrate the number of men thought necessary on any given point in the United Kingdom: a feat which, at the present moment, could hardly be accomplished, without supernatural efforts, in the course of a month.

There is apparently a great variance of opinion among many men of high standing in the Volunteers. Some maintain that it is impossible, particularly in the country, where the population is scattered, to assimilate their organisation more closely to that of the Army without inflicting serious injury on the service. It is difficult to understand how any alteration in this respect can possibly do so. Of course it is utterly impracticable to keep any corps or company of Volunteers at precisely the same strength, as men are constantly coming and going, and as only a fortnight's notice to resign is required, no hold can be had on them; but this is certainly no reason why the outline, or skeleton, if it may so be called, should not be complete even to the smallest detail. Nor can there be any reason for objecting to have the estab-

lishment of all corps fixed at ten companies, as this so much simplifies matters when we come to deal with them as a compact body of men—in fact, a real *Army* of Reserve, such as it must be the desire of all parties concerned to see.

With this object in view, let us turn our attention to the present most unsatisfactory state of the Volunteer Force as regards brigading. What we really want is to have the several corps in each county made up into permanent brigades, on the same principle that companies of an administrative corps are formed into battalions. Thus, for instance, in Middlesex, the London Scottish, the Queen's Westminster, and the South Middlesex, might form the 1st or "Grey Brigade"; the Victorias, and the 1st City of London Rifles, the 2nd, or "Green Brigade"; the London Irish, the Civil Service, and the Inns of Court, might be called the 3rd, or "Devil's Own Brigade." The above would form the "1st Middlesex Division." These names, of course, are only taken at random as examples. By this arrangement every regiment would know its exact position beforehand, and therefore no time would be lost (a consideration of most vital importance in this age of steam and telegraphy) in organising them when they were called out for service; besides which, it would be no slight advantage for them to be commanded by officers who would have previously learned their duties on field-days and reviews, and thereby acquired reliance in their own powers, and confidence in their men.



One of the greatest drawbacks to the efficiency of the Militia, is the prevailing system of billeting the men in low public-houses, and similar places, where they are induced to squander their money in drink, as the officers have little or no control over them, the billets being generally so scattered that they cannot possibly find time to visit them so frequently as is necessary. Taking into consideration the large sum annually expended in this manner, without any appreciable return, it would be a real economy if the House of Commons would vote a good round sum, once for all, to provide proper barrack accommodation—at least to a limited extent—and the counties might meet them half way by giving the land required, and keeping the buildings in proper repair. If this be objected to, there ought to be no difficulty about placing them under canvas, as there must be thousands of tents in store, almost rotting from old age and want of use.

The *depôt* battalions of the regular Army, eleven in number, are a source of considerable expense, without any equivalent advantage. This might easily be saved by abolishing them altogether; and, as in the year 1782, county titles were given to the different regiments, with the view of promoting recruiting, the Militia regiments ought to recruit for their representative regiment in the Army. For example—

The East York Militia would recruit for the 15th Foot, or East Riding of York Regiment;

The North York Militia for the 19th Foot, or North Riding of York Regiment ;  
The 1st West York Militia for the 33rd Foot, or the 1st West Riding of York Regiment ;  
The 2nd West York Militia for the 51st Foot, or the 2nd West Riding of York Regiment ;  
and so on throughout the service. The Militia Artillery should recruit for the Royal Artillery, and, if necessary, for the Royal Engineers. If the two services were thus closely associated, it would bring about a much more friendly feeling between them than at present exists.

The Yeomanry are at present unfortunately confined to England, Scotland, and Wales ; Ireland not possessing a single regiment. Considering that this force forms the sole reserve of our regular Cavalry—for the Light Horse Volunteers unfortunately do not appear to thrive—instead of reducing them, we should try to increase them, and raise a few more regiments in Scotland, although it may not be practicable to do so in Ireland ; whilst the English regiments might be augmented, instead of having their numbers still further diminished.

We will now turn our attention to the division of the kingdom into military districts, a point of such paramount importance that, until this is done, all hope must be given up of having the Reserve Forces thoroughly well organised, so as to work harmoniously together. To accomplish this effectually it will be necessary to place each district under the complete control of a competent general officer,

whose duty it would be to make a periodical inspection of every regiment in his district—half-yearly would hardly be too often for the Volunteers. He should have two or three officers of the regular Army, of different branches of the service, to assist him, who would take the place of the present Inspectors of Volunteers. The districts in England and Wales should be ten in number, as follow :—

1ST OR NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. Head-quarters, York.

2ND OR NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Isle of Man. Head-quarters, Liverpool.

3RD OR EASTERN DISTRICT.

Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. Head-quarters, Norwich.

4TH OR EAST MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Buckingham, Oxford, and Warwickshire. Head-quarters, Warwick.

5TH OR WEST MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Shropshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Worcestershire, Hereford, and Monmouth. Head-quarters, Stafford.

## THE WELSH DISTRICTS, COMPRISING THE

## 6TH OR NORTH WALES DISTRICT.

Anglesea, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery. Head-quarters, Carnarvon.

## 7TH OR SOUTH WALES DISTRICT.

Cardigan, Radnor, Brecon, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke. Head-quarters, Pembroke.

## 8TH OR SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

Middlesex, Hertford, Essex, Kent, and Metropolitan part of Surrey. Head-quarters, London.

## 9TH OR SOUTH COAST DISTRICT.

Sussex, Hampshire (including Isle of Wight), Berkshire, and Surrey. Head-quarters, Portsmouth.

## 10TH OR SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Gloucestershire, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Head-quarters, Bristol.

The above plan, which should be applied in like manner to Scotland and Ireland, would, I think, be the best, although it may require some slight alteration in detail. The head-quarters of each district ought to be in direct and independent telegraphic communication with London, where the general head-quarters would be established. In every district there should be divisional head-quarters established in proportion to the number of troops contained in each, where all field-days and reviews would be held, and they would form the rallying-points for brigades whenever our Reserves are called out for active service.

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## PART IX.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

ONE of the many new plans for economy will deprive the Militia, in the course of the next few months, of the services of their quarter-masters. It is difficult to conceive how the authorities at the War Office can expect to benefit by this supposed saving. To begin with, the pensions of the retiring quarter-masters, with the extra pay which is to be allowed to the officers who undertake the duties, will swallow a considerable portion of the saving; whilst the ignorance of the acting quarter-master of his duties, will cause an amount of unnecessary waste or extravagance, which will more than exceed the total saving. Besides which, it is acknowledged that quarter-masters are indispensable when the regiments are embodied; and considerable difficulty will probably be experienced in finding officers to accept the post, as many know too well how they would be worried by the complicated returns, and the absurd quantity of useless correspondence to be carried on with the War Office. Nor is this all; the duties require the quarter-master to be up at half-past four or five every morning in order to spend some hours in seeing that the rations of bread and meat are of good quality, and properly distributed. The most

trivial alteration in the men's uniforms, and there are always plenty of them, have to be duly entered. For instance, if a tunic is let out in the waist, and the cuffs shortened, the man's name and company, &c., have to be taken down, and each separate alteration noted. It is impossible, however, to describe here the important and difficult duties that Militia quarter-masters have to perform. And the insignificant sum that will be saved (*if any*) will certainly not justify the forced expulsion of a valuable class of officers, most of whom have spent the best part of their lives in Her Majesty's service, and whom the country can ill afford to lose.

Much has lately been said and written about arming the Militia with breech-loaders. They will not benefit by them this year, however; for if they were served out to-morrow, it would only be to remain in store till the next training. On the other hand, for some reason best known to the War Office, they were not served out for this year's training, which is now just over, and the consequence is that in many regiments as many as two or three hundred recruits wasted at least a fortnight in learning the manual and platoon exercise for the present muzzle-loaders, which will have to be unlearned at the next training.

There are probably few things felt more by the Militia than the want of proper barrack accommodation, or even of decent head-quarters, with orderly-room, armoury, and mess-room, library, &c.; the condition of the houses generally provided for such

purposes are, in many cases, a disgrace to their counties. I once heard a very good suggestion made by an officer of great experience, viz. that every county should build barracks capable of containing about 1,200 men, and that the various regiments should be sent there in turn during the summer months for their annual training, and the billet money would be sufficient to pay a very good dividend on the outlay. At all events, it is to be hoped that some steps will soon be taken to ameliorate their condition in this respect.

In the whole of the Militia service it would be difficult to find any officer who looks on the Militia Reserve Act with anything but the most intense disgust. At the time of the Crimean War some 40,000 men stepped forward and volunteered for foreign service; but apparently the force has gone down in the public estimation, for the authorities seem delighted to boast that, after spending a few thousands, they can actually depend on 20,000 men to join the Army in case of war.

Now, this is only repeating one of the greatest blunders ever made regarding the Militia.

Had they been allowed during the Peninsula and Crimean Wars to serve in regiments *as Militia*, and been commanded by their own officers, instead of being drafted by hundreds and thousands into the Line, and even into the Guards;\* were it not for

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\* It is recorded that in the Peninsula many of the men in the Guards and Line regiments wore their Militia uniforms.

*this*, we should now have our veteran regiments of Militia, who would be proudly able to point to the names of "*Peninsula*," "*Waterloo*," and "*Sevastopol*" on their colours; the service would then be far more popular, and the present great lack of officers would probably not exist.

As it was during the Crimean War, the best men were sent out, to be commanded by officers wholly incapable of assuming their duties—an absurdity which would never have been committed by any other nation but the English. In illustration of this fact, I will quote part of the evidence given by Major-General Lord West, C.B., before the Purchase Commission:—

"2515. When I was commanding a regiment before Sevastopol, from sickness and casualties the number of duty officers became very small, and I then urgently requested that some of a number of young officers, who were kicking their heels at the depôt, might be sent out to head-quarters forthwith. I received ten of those young officers in a batch, who did not know their right hand from their left, and had never been drilled. I was obliged to send them to the trenches, to different points, in command of parties of thirty or forty men, much as I objected to leave such parties under the command of such very young subalterns. All that I could do with those officers was this: I sent the adjutant on parade, and told him to show them how to march their men off the ground. All that I could say to them was, 'If the enemy comes on, hold your





ground, and drive them back if you can.' In such a case, much was left to the steadiness of the non-commissioned officers and the old soldiers.

“ 2516. In point of fact, those young officers had no more knowledge of professional duties than if they had been so many civilians?—Not a bit more.”

One of the most important considerations which have now occupied the attention of successive Secretaries of State for War, is how to fill up the vacant commissions in the Militia, without which that force can never be made thoroughly efficient. It seems to me that they are now suffering from the unfair treatment they have hitherto received on all occasions when this country has been involved in a war. Both during the Peninsula and Crimean Wars all the best men being drafted into the Army, the Militia regiments were little better than so many *depôt* battalions; the officers were naturally discontented at being kept at home to act as drill-sergeants for recruits, and, if better prospects are not held out for the future, they will probably remain in the present unsatisfactory state for the next ten years.

Unfortunately, instead of this grievance being removed, we have been told beforehand what to expect. During the late Russian War and Indian Mutiny a number of regiments *volunteered* for foreign service and were accepted, and others were eager to go if wanted; but proofs apparently go for nothing, as the House of Commons were told a short time ago that it had been resolved to raise the *Militia*

*Reserve* (!) (Army Reserve) to 20,000 men; or, in other words, that (by way of economy) this number of men should be induced to leave the Militia by rendering themselves liable for five years to join the Army in case of war, and for this a considerable sum of money is to be expended in the shape of bounties and extra pay. It is also worthy of remark that *the officers are not permitted to join this force*. In this way our Reserves are to be *increased by weakening* the Militia, which is really the principal reserve the Army has to rely upon; it is, in other words, like patching up one building with stones dragged from the foundations of another. The real difficulty would be, not *finding* men to serve abroad, but to *select* the number required.

There is but one other important point that I shall mention here, and that concerns the whole of our Reserves, and is of far more importance than anything else, and that is—Organisation. The Volunteers want an increased capitation grant, good officers, and stricter discipline; but with all these they will still lose half their value, unless thoroughly well organised. In fact, the whole of the defects in the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers may be summed up in the want of ORGANISATION.

## APPENDIX.

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### THE STRENGTH OF OUR RESERVE FORCES.

THE following statistics, comparative of the strength of the Militia and Volunteer services will doubtless prove interesting to most of my readers ; they have been compiled with great care from the *Army List* of last year, and as the figures cannot have materially altered since then, I think they will give a tolerably correct idea of the numbers wanting to complete in every rank. It will be seen by referring to these tables, that both Ireland and the Channel Islands, though possessing Militia, have no Volunteers, while Scotland can only boast of one Engineer and two Volunteer Cavalry regiments. The Yeomanry far outnumber the Volunteer Cavalry, but on the other hand, the Volunteer Artillery are about three times as strong as the Militia. In Great Britain, Middlesex possesses the strongest force of Rifle Volunteers ; Lancashire that of Artillery.

No honorary appointments, chaplains, or veterinary surgeons, are included in these returns. In the Artillery and Rifle Volunteers only administrative brigades, or battalions, or corps having the establishment of a battalion, are reckoned as regiments.\* The Honourable Artillery Company, being

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\* There are about 224 Artillery Volunteer Corps, and 1,054 Infantry.

composed of three branches of the service, is placed in a separate table.

There are no pay-masters or quarter-masters in the Volunteers, all such appointments being only honorary.

Although the appointment of ensigns and second-lieutenants has been suspended in the Militia since July, 1860, two supernumerary lieutenants in lieu thereof being allowed to each regiment, in the Channel Islands we find ensigns appointed down to the present year. The 2nd Derby Militia (the Chatsworth Rifles) have also two ensigns, appointed in 1868.

In the Channel Islands Militia one of the company officers acts as adjutant.

The figures in the second division of each column denote the number of vacancies in each rank.

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## VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

## MILITIA REGIMENTS.

	Yeomanry Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.			Total Infantry.	(Grand Total.	Light Horse.	Mounted Rifle.	Artillery.	Engineer.	Rifle.	Grand Total.
			Infantry.	Rifle.	Fusilier.								
England and Wales...	40	14	47	18	1	84	138	10	6	35	21	185	257
Scotland .....	5	5	3	2	0	11	21	...	2	14	1	47	64
Ireland .....	...	12	12	7	2	35	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jersey ..	...	1	5	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guernsey ..	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alderney ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Channel Islands ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sark .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isle of Wight ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
Isle of Man ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney and Shetland ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	45	35	70	33	3	139	220	10	8	50	22	234	324

## HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

	Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.		Lieuts.	2nd Lieut. Cornets, and Ensigns.		Regimental Staff.				Grand Total.
			Vac.	Vac.		Vac.	Vac.	Pay-masters.	Quarter-masters.	Adjutants.	Surgeons, & Assistant Surgeons.	
	Vac.	Vac.	1	Vac.	1	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.
Cavalry (Light)	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Artillery (Field)	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Infantry (Grenadiers)	2	1	6	6	6	6	...	2	...	1	2	26
Total	2	1	8	8	8	8	...	2	...	1	2	32

## OFFICERS OF MILITIA ARTILLERY.

	Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.		1st Lieuts.		2nd Lieuts.	Regimental Staff.				Grand Total.			
			Vac.	...	Vac.	...		Pay-masters.	Adjutants.		Quarter-masters.		Surgeons & Assistant Surgeons.		
									Vac.	...					
England and Wales .....	15	16	66	3	54	21	69	2	14	9	...	19	2	194	98
Scotland .....	4	7	24	1	24	9	24	1	4	3	...	6	2	66	38
Ireland .....	9	9	45	8	39	13	47	2	9	7	1	15	2	135	68
Jersey ... } Channel Islands	3	7	8	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	29	8
Guernsey ... } Channel Islands	1	2	5	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	13	3
Alderney ... } Channel Islands	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	1
Sark ... } Channel Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isle of Wight.....	1	1	4	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	11	6
Isle of Man .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney and Shetland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	34	42	155	7	123	49	2	143	30	21	2	46	7	457	214

## OFFICERS OF MILITIA INFANTRY.

	Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.		Captains.		Lieuts.		Ensigns.		Regimental Staff.				Grand Total.						
		Vac.		Vac.		Vac.		Vac.		Pay-masters.	Adjutants.		Quarter-masters.		Surgeons & Assistant Surgeons.					
England and Wales ...	93	9	139	5	687	46	426	320	2	731	17	83	1	72	1	145	11	1664	Vac.	1168
Scotland.....	12	..	19	1	79	5	48	39	..	82	4	3	11	..	11	..	19	3	203	133
Ireland .....	48	..	52	1	244	14	208	54	..	258	14	18	..	28	..	61	7	690	356	4
Jersey ..	5	2	8	..	52	..	39	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	140	4
Guernsey ..	4	1	6	..	43	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	77	2	..
Alderney ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sark .....	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..
Isle of Wight .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isle of Man .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Shetland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	163	12	224	7	1107	65	736	413	22	1071	35	55	129	1	121	5	243	24	2780	1653

## OFFICERS OF YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

	Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.		Majors.		Captains.		Lieuts.		Cornets.	Regimental Staff.				Grand Total.	
										Pay-masters.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons & Assistant Surgeons.		
	Vac.		Vac.		Vac.		Vac.		Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	
England and Wales .....	57	2	49	3	237	10	249	20	222	32	31	5	...	43	6
Scotland .....	7	...	6	...	29	1	28	1	19	9	4	1	...	5	2
Total .....	64	2	55	3	266	11	277	21	241	41	35	6	...	48	8

## OFFICERS OF LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS.

	Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.		Majors.		Captains.		Lieuts.		Cornets.	Regimental Staff.				Grand Total.	
										Pay-masters.	Quartermasters.	Adjutants.	Surgeons & Assistant Surgeons.		
	Vac.		Vac.		Vac.		Vac.		Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	
England and Wales .....	1	...	...	...	13	1	9	6	12	3	...	1	...	1	2
Scotland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	1	...	...	...	13	1	9	6	12	3	...	1	...	1	2

## OFFICERS OF MOUNTED RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

	Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Regimental Staff.				Grand Total.
						Pay-masters.	Quarter-masters.	Adjutants.	Surgeons. & Assistant Surgeons.	
	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.
England and Wales .....	1	...	5	6	3	...	...	...	...	14
Scotland .....	...	1	4	3	4	...	...	1	1	14
Total .....	1	1	9	9	7	...	...	1	1	28
										4

## OFFICERS OF ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.

	Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieuts.	2nd Lieuts.	Regimental Staff.				Grand Total.
						Pay-masters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-masters.	Surgeons. & Assistant Surgeons.	
	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.
England and Wales .....	5	14	68	49	38	...	10	...	17	201
Scotland .....	1	1	6	5	3	...	1	...	2	19
Total .....	6	15	74	54	41	...	11	...	19	220
										85

## OFFICERS OF THE ENGINEER AND RAILWAY VOLUNTEER STAFF CORPS.

Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieuts.	2nd Lieuts.	Regimental Staff.				Grand Total.
					Pay-masters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-masters.	Surgeons. & Assistant Surgeons.	
Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.
26	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	26
4	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	84



## OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

	Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieuts.	2nd Lieuts.	Regimental Staff.				Grand Total.
						Pay-masters.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgens. & Assistant Surgeons.	
	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.
England and Wales	52	69	353	321	215	...	47	3	119	1176
Scotland	15	17	121	111	117	...	12	1	32	425
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guernsey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alderney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isle of Wight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isle of Man	1	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	6
Orkney and Shetland	...	...	6	6	7	...	...	...	...	23
Total	68	88	482	439	341	...	60	4	152	160
	2	21	39	116	192	...	...	...	49	428

## OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

	Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Regimental Staff.				Grand Total.
						Pay-masters.	Quartermasters.	Adjutants.	Surgens. & Assistant Surgeons.	
	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.	Vac.
England and Wales	173	238	1349	1350	1083	...	...	177	255	4625
Scotland	48	69	396	390	371	...	...	47	79	940
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1400
Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guernsey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alderney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isle of Wight	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Isle of Man	...	...	6	4	6	...	...	1	1	...
Orkney and Shetland	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	1	...	...
Total	222	308	1755	1748	1463	...	...	226	388	6060
	21	54	132	239	496	...	...	2	138	1132

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# SCHEME

FOR

## AN EFFECTIVE CORPS OF RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

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It is proposed to establish a Volunteer Corps, the distinguishing features of which shall be, that *every* member shall make himself not merely "efficient" in the Government sense, but well and truly acquainted with, and able to perform, all the duties of his rank; and that the Corps shall be entirely self-supporting, neither asking nor receiving any pecuniary assistance from the Government, or from any external source.

The Corps will be composed exclusively of men of the upper and middle classes, not less than 5 feet 6 inches in height, in sound health, and able to go through the fatigues of a field-day without injury to themselves.

Every member, on being attested, shall bind himself, on his word of honour, to attend at least **26** drills in the year; any less number being manifestly insufficient to acquire or maintain efficiency.

The Subscription will be Two Guineas per annum, and shall be payable at the beginning of each year, and that any member neglecting to pay his subscription within three months shall be struck off the Roll.

To secure perfect uniformity in dress and accoutrements, and at the same time to keep the expense within moderate bounds, arrangements shall be made with a contractor to supply all necessaries at a fixed rate, and that every member shall be required to adhere strictly to the Regulation patterns.

For further information, apply to the Hon. Sec., V. R., 88, Chancery Lane, W.C.

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THE  
STRENGTH AND COST  
OF  
THE BRITISH ARMY  
AND  
RESERVE FORCES.

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BY THE AUTHOR OF  
"THE HISTORY OF OUR RESERVE FORCES."

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# STRENGTH AND COST

OF THE

## BRITISH ARMY AND RESERVE FORCES.

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### PART I.

THE terrible struggle which has now been raging for so many months between two of the leading European Powers, has at last apparently somewhat roused our rulers to a proper sense of our defenceless condition, and assuredly not before it is time.

In spite of the immense number of schemes and suggestions competing for public favour, little or nothing has been done during the past year to improve the condition of the Army.

The coming Session holds out some glimmering hope that this important question will at last be taken into serious consideration, and finally settled, instead of ending as it has always hitherto, in talk.

It does indeed seem to take a vast quantity of cramming and coaxing to induce John Bull to break through his bonds of "red tape" and adopt any new plans which would at least have a fair trial in any other country but our own, where they are generally allowed to languish until *too late*. Our Parliamentary Reformers will have no lack of material with which to reorganise and invigorate our military system. Hardly a periodical of any pretensions but has taken up and discussed the subject in a fair and impartial manner not often met with, whilst the Press teems with articles and letters on the same absorbing topic.

The Army Estimates, which will now engage our attention, are contained in an unwieldy folio of 189 pages, arranged almost entirely in a tabular form, and appear to be drawn up with a view of puzzling any inquisitive M.P. who might wish to distinguish himself as an economist by criticising the expenditure. As the season is again drawing near when we look forward to the appearance of this interesting document—the unfailing forerunner to all the most important changes to be effected during the year—the following summary of the Estimates for the past year\* may perhaps be found useful. They are divided into Six Parts, which are subdivided into Twenty-five Votes. The first four pages contain an Abstract of the whole: then comes a separate Vote to regulate the numerical strength of the Army,

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\* The financial year ends March 31st.



which is set forth under the head of "Numbers."  
This is comprehended in two Votes, viz. :—

Vote A.	For the Land Forces, including depôts of Regiments in India . . .	114,992 men
Vote B.	Native troops maintained beyond the limits of the Indian Empire . . .	1,760 ,,
	Total number of Horses, exclusive of Officers' . .	10,914
	British troops in India . .	62,963 ,,

This part also gives the total number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of every branch of the Service. The full particulars of this, and all the other Parts, containing the numbers of every rank in each regiment, with the number of horses, and the cost of every establishment of the Army in detail, is given in a voluminous Appendix at the end.

#### PART I. REGULAR FORCES.

£5,108,400 in Four Votes.

Vote 1.	General Staff and Regimental Pay, &c. . . . .	£ 4,771,900
„ 2.	Divine Service . . . . .	43,400
„ 3.	Martial Law . . . . .	45,600
„ 4.	Medical Establishment and Services . . . . .	247,500
	Total . . . . .	£5,108,400

It will be observed that the administration of Martial Law exceeds the cost of Divine Service by £2,200. This latter Vote provides for 78 chaplains, of whom about 60 belong to the Established Church, 14 are Roman Catholics, and 4 Presbyterians; Vote 4 maintains 570 surgeons of all ranks, and 13 apothecaries.

## PART II. RESERVE FORCES.

£1,282,334 in Four Votes.

Vote 5. Militia and Inspection of Re-	£
serves . . . . .	720,034
„ 6. Yeomanry Cavalry . . . . .	81,900
„ 7. Volunteer Corps . . . . .	412,400
„ 8. Army Reserve, including Enrolled	
Pensioners . . . . .	68,000
Total . . . . .	<u>£1,282,334</u>

This, however, does not anything like represent the Total Cost of the Reserve Forces, as is generally supposed. The sum for warlike stores alone is £291,689, which, with sundry minor expenses, brings the total up to £1,796,256, full details of which are given further on.

## PART III. CONTROL ESTABLISHMENT AND SERVICES.

£3,174,900 in Four Votes. £

Vote 9. Control Establishment and Wages	374,900
„ 10. Provisions, Forage, Fuel, &c. .	1,428,300

BRITISH ARMY AND RESERVE FORCES.

	£
Vote 11. Clothing, &c. . . . .	551,300
„ 12. Supply, Manufacture and Repair of Warlike Stores . . . . .	820,400
Total . . . . .	<u>£3,174,900</u>

PART IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

£700,430 in One Vote.	£
Vote 13. Establishment, &c. . . . .	92,745
Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at home and abroad . . . . .	607,685
Total . . . . .	<u>£700,430</u>

PART V. VARIOUS SERVICES.

£412,200 in Three Votes.	
Vote 14. Establishment for Military Edu- cation . . . . .	£ 139,300
„ 15. Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	50,600
„ 16. Administration of the Army . . . . .	222,300
Total . . . . .	<u>£412,200</u>

PART VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

£2,296,800 in Nine Votes.	
Vote 17. Rewards for distinguished Ser- vices . . . . .	£ 27,300
„ 18. Pay of General Officers . . . . .	73,000
„ 19. Full and Half-Pay of Retired Officers . . . . .	598,000

cludes Courts-Martial, and the expenses of apprehension of offenders. N.—Of this sum £7,500 is for Hospital expenses! O.—Of this sum, £4,200 goes for allowances to Clerks of Lieutenancy. Although the cost of Forage is included in this Vote, we have to turn to Vote 10 to find the cost of provisions; where it appears that the Commissariat Rations for the Reserve Forces amount to £57,000, deduct stoppages from men £41,800, leaves £15,200, Vote 11 shows another charge of £175,000 for Clothing and Supplies, viz. :—

Militia . . . . .	£156,000
Channel Islands Militia . . .	3,500
Control Services* . . . . .	3,300
Prison Service* . . . . .	3,800
Hospital Service* . . . . .	2,300
Educational Service* . . . . .	6,100
Total . . . . .	<u>£175,000</u>

In the summary of Extras for this Vote (Vote 5) there are items for Miscellaneous Barrack charges and Hospital charges, amounting to £2,500, for particulars of which we are referred to Vote 10, where nothing of the kind is to be found; the total charge being set down at £892,534.

There are apparently several discrepancies in the amount of various sums referred to in other parts.

The next large amount which is not found in Vote 5, is that for Warlike Stores and Manufacturing Departments, the total being £93,250.

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\* These last four items I have included in the Militia, but in the Estimates they are simply given under the head of " Reserve Forces."

	Small Arms.	Gun- powder.	Gun Car- riages, &c.	Ammuni- tion for Small Arms.	Accou- trements.	Mis- cella- neous Stores.	Fur- niture.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Militia.....	70,670	3,000	700	6,380	8,380	560	1,500	91,190
Channel Islands Militia.....	—	500	1,300	—	260	—	—	2,060
Total .....	70,670	3,500	2,000	6,380	8,640	560	1,500	93,250

Vote 15 for Miscellaneous Services follows, with an item under G. for the Guernsey and Jersey Militia of £3,966 ; but, strange to say, no mention is made of the Alderney and Sark Militia :—

	Allowance to Com- manding Officers.	Pay, &c. of Officers of Staff.	Drill Sergeants.	General Expenses and Con- tingencies.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Jersey ....	365	912	538	444	2,259
Guernsey	365	666	310	366	1,707
Total....	730	1,578	848	810	3,966

The last extra we have to deal with is £16,500 in Vote 25 for Non-Effective Services :—

A. Retired Allowance to Militia Officers £14,300

B. Militia Out-Pensioners . . . . . 2,200

A. represents the pay of 201 officers on various scales of pay, viz. 70 adjutants, 95 lieutenants, and 36 ensigns ; also 4 quarter-masters, 7 surgeons, 11 surgeons'-mates, and 7 adjutants of Local Militia—in all, 230 officers.

B. is for the pay of 391 Militia Out-Pensioners at various rates, and 4 men of the Local Militia.

### SUMMARY OF THE COST OF THE MILITIA.

PART II.	Vote	5.	For Pay, Allowances,	£
			and Expenses	. . 720,034
	„	III. „	10. Commissariat Rations	. 15,200
	„	„	11. Clothing and Supplies	. 175,000
	„	„	„ Warlike Stores, &c.	. . 93,250
	„	V. „	15. Jersey and Guernsey Militia	. . . . . 3,966
	„	VI. „	25. Retired Pay and Pensions	16,500
				<hr/>
Total Cost				. . . £1,023,950

### THE YEOMANRY.

The details of Vote 6 for £81,874 are as follow :—

	£
A. Pay, &c.	. . . . . 51,318
B. Extra Pay and Allowances	29,906
C. Miscellaneous Charges	. . 650

The comparatively large sum under B. is accounted for thus :—

	£
Command Pay at 2s. 8d. a day	. . . . . 223
Contingent Allowance to Adjutant at £2 a Troop	546
Troop Allowance at 2s. 2d. a day	. . . . . 237
Allowance for Clothing and Appointments at £2 per man for 15,435 men	. . . . . 27,300

Allowance for Forage for 2,773 Officers' Horses at 1s. 6½d. a day for 8 days . .	£ 1,600
C. For Expenses of Non-Commissioned Officers while under Instruction . . .	200
Travelling Expenses of Military Officers . .	250
Payments to Clerks of Lieutenancy . . .	200

In addition to this there is almost an equal amount as the whole of this Vote for Warlike Stores, included in Vote 12, viz. :—

Small Arms.	Gunpowder.	Ammunition for Small Arms.	Mis- cellaneous Stores.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£
72,900	100	950	25	73,975

For Non-Effective Services in Vote 25, the Yeomanry have £638 for Retired Allowances to 6 Adjutants.

#### SUMMARY OF THE COST OF THE YEOMANRY.

PART II. Vote 6. For Pay, Allowances, and Expenses . . .	£ 81,874
„ III. „ 12. Warlike Stores, &c. . .	73,975
„ VI. „ 25. Retired Pay . . .	638

Total Cost of Yeomanry £156,487

#### THE ARMY RESERVE.

The details of Vote 8 for £68,020 are as follow:—

A. Extra Pay of Staff, and Staff Expenses (including rent of offices, forage, &c.) .	£ 6,150
B. Pay, &c. of Class I. (fixed at 20,000 men), Bounty for 3,000 men, £8,500 ; Allow- ance for Necessaries, £3,000 . . .	11,500

C. Pay, &c. of Class II. (fixed at 30,000 men),	£
Bounty for 20,000 men, £13,100; Pay	
during Training, £8,000; Allowance	
for Necessaries, £17,270 . . . . .	38,370
D. Enrolled Pensioners in Western Australia	12,000
Total . . . . .	<u>£68,020</u>

Vote 11 contains £8,000 for Clothing and Supplies.

There is but one more additional charge for the Pensioners, and that for Warlike Stores, in Vote 12.

Small Arms.	Ammunition for Small Arms.	Camp Equipage.	Total.
£	£	£	£
26,050	1,748	3,300	31,098

#### SUMMARY OF THE COST OF THE ARMY RESERVE.

PART II. Vote 8. For Pay, Allowances, &c.	£68,020
„ III. „ 11. Clothing and Supplies .	8,000
„ III. „ 12. Warlike Stores . . . .	<u>31,098</u>
Total Cost . . . . .	£107,118

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The details of the cost of the Volunteers, as given in Vote 7,—£412,399 :—

A.—Pay, &c. of Adjutants .	£96,350
B.— „ Sergeant Instructors	55,186
C.—Capitation Grant . .	256,263
D.—Miscellaneous Charges	<u>4,600</u>
Total . . . . .	<u><u>£412,399</u></u>



The Capitation Grant is made up as follows :—

33,813 Artillery Volunteers, at 30s.	£50,720
136,281 Light Horse, Engineer, and Rifle Volunteers, at 20s. . . .	136,281
105,585 Extra-Efficients, at 10s. . .	52,793
Travelling Allowance, at 5s. each, for Administrative Battalions . .	16,469
D.—Contains the Grant for Shoe- buryness Meeting, and Extra Pay for the Regulars employed there and at Wimbledon . . . .	1,500
Payments to Clerks of Lieutenancy	3,000
Rent of Site for Battery at Altcar .	100

The Volunteers also have a large amount down for Warlike Stores in Vote 12 :—

Small Arms.	Gunpowder, including Projectiles.	Gun Carriages.	Ammunition for Small Arms.	Camp Equipage.	Miscel- laneous Stores.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
21,826	12,000	12,000	45,600	2,500	1,500	95,426

Vote 25 contains a smaller amount for Non-Effective Services, viz. Retired Pay to 13 Adjutants, £876.

#### SUMMARY OF THE COST OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

PART II.	Vote 7.	For Pay, Capitation	£
		Grant, &c. . . . .	412,399
„	III.	„ 12. For Warlike Stores . .	95,426
„	VI.	„ 25. For Retired Pay . .	876
<hr/>			
		Total Cost . . . . .	£508,701

## RECAPITULATION OF THE COST OF THE RESERVE FORCES

	£	£
Militia (according to Pt. II. only)	£892,534	1,023,950
Yeomanry ( „ „	81,900)	156,487
Army Reserve ( „ „	68,000)	107,118
Volunteers ( „ „	412,400)	508,701
Total Cost ( „ „	<u>£1,282,334</u>	<u>£1,796,256</u>

## PART II.

## STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

## THE CAVALRY.

There are 31 Regiments of Cavalry, viz.—

Guards . . . .	3 regiments.
Dragoon Guards . .	7 „
Dragoons . . . .	3 „
Lancers . . . .	5 „
Hussars . . . .	13 „

These are divided into three Classes:—

4 Regiments of Heavy Cavalry (in addition to the Guards)—the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, and 1st and 2nd Dragoons; height from 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 11 inches.

11 Regiments of Medium—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th and

7th Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoons, and 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th and 17th Lancers; height 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 9 inches.

13 Regiments of Light—3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Hussars; height 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 8 inches.

The 19th, 20th and 21st Hussars were, up to the year 1861, in the East India Company's service.

The total number of men provided for in the Estimates was 8,762 men, and 6,425 horses at home; and 3,673 in India. Total, 12,434 men.

#### THE ARTILLERY.

This important branch of the Service is organised into 31 Brigades, of which

6 are Horse Artillery	. . .	30 batteries.
9 are Field	„ . . .	68 „
13 are Garrison or Siege	. . .	116 „
3 are Garrison and Field mixed	19	„

and also a Depôt Brigade and Coast Brigade.

The last 4 of the Horse Brigade, and 10 of the Garrison and Siege Brigades were originally in the service of the East India Company.

The number of men provided for in the Estimates was, 14,700 at home, 2,966 horses; 10,616 men in India. Total, 25,316 men.

#### THE ENGINEERS.

The Regiment of Royal Engineers consists of 40 companies and 2 troops, train. Four of the companies are employed upon the Ordnance Survey, 6 form a depôt at Chatham, and the remaining 30 are on

various stations at home and abroad. Nearly one-half of this Regiment was originally in the East India Company's service.\* The number of men provided for in the Estimates is 3,879 men, and 198 horses, at home, 336 officers in India.

### THE INFANTRY.

This branch of the Army consists of 113 Regiments :—

3 Regiments of Guards in 7 battalions			
1	„	Rifle Brigade 4	„
1	„	60th Rifles 4	„
25	„	2	„
83	„	1	„
Total 113		18	„

Of the above-named Regiments

8 are Rifles.

9 are Highlanders.

9 are Fusiliers.

11 are Light Infantry.

The 101st to the 109th Regiments inclusive were originally in the Indian Army.

Five Regiments of Highlanders wear the kilt, viz. the 42nd, 78th, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd; the remaining four, viz. the 71st, 72nd, 74th, and 91st, the trews.

The numbers for the Infantry as they appear in the Estimates are, 57,240 at home, and 41,000 in India. Total, 98,240.

---

\* This, however, applies only to the officers, as the Sappers and Miners were all natives.

## COLONIAL CORPS.

Until very lately we possessed a considerable force in the various colonies as local Regiments. These consisted of—

The Royal Canadian Rifles . .	1,297	strong
4 West India Regiments . . .	3,272	„
Ceylon Rifle Regiment . . .	1,324	„
The Cape Mounted Riflemen . .	526	„
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery .	614	„
African Artillery (Jamaica) . .	64	„
Hong Kong Corps . . . . .	656	„

---

Total . . . 7,753 men.

The above Regiments have British officers, who take their respective rank in the general service with the exception of the Royal Malta Artillery, the officers of which are Maltese, and their rank is only local. Nearly all these Regiments have within the last few months been struck out of the rolls of the Army,\* by which many valuable and deserving officers have suffered by having all their professional prospects blighted by a mean, ungenerous policy. If England expects to get good officers in this way, she will, indeed, have a terrible reckoning to pay when called upon to exert her strength in self-defence, or the protection of weaker allies.

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\* The Canadian Rifles, the Cape Mounted Rifles, 2 West India Regiments, and the African Artillery.

## PART III.

## THE RESERVE FORCES.

BEFORE many months have passed away, Parliament, it is to be hoped, will have definitively settled the most important military question of the day—"The Reorganisation of our Reserve Forces"; without which our small but well-trained regular Army is useless against the armed hordes which continental nations seem to think necessary to keep up.

The Militia, as our "old constitutional force," is the first to which all eyes are turned to supply our wants, and not without good reason: as hitherto it has always supplied the Army with a large number of efficient men when called upon. The great drain on the Army during the Peninsula War and the two or three years preceding it was only sustained by upwards of 99,000 men from the Militia; and, to take an example nearer our own times, during the Crimean campaign, when 30,000 men were obtained. In order to fill the gaps which these drafts entailed, recourse was had to fresh levies; from 1796 to 1799 under the name of "Supplementary Militia," and in 1808 by a number of extra Regiments known as the "Local Militia." This constant creation and disbanding of Regiments has a very bad effect, as it

destroys all *esprit de corps*; which, on the contrary, ought to be particularly encouraged.

At the present time the fixed establishment of the Militia is:—

	Peace Footing.	War Footing.
England and Wales .	80,000	120,000
Ireland . . . . .	30,000	45,000
Scotland . . . . .	10,000	15,000
Total . . .	120,000	180,000

Showing an increase in time of war of 40,000 for England and Wales, 15,000 for Ireland, and 5,000 for Scotland; in all, an extra force of 60,000: these figures do not include the officers and non-commissioned officers. It is anything but satisfactory to find that at the present time there are but 85,900 enrolled in the whole kingdom, or 34,000 short of the proper peace establishment. What appears still more extraordinary is, that while *no bounty* is offered to recruits for the Army for twelve years' service, the Militiaman gets £6 for five months' service extending over as many years, and may almost double the amount by volunteering into the Militia Reserve.

As the present state of Europe—or, as might almost be said, of the civilised world—necessitates a far larger force being kept up in this country than has ever been dreamed of before, the ballot\* becomes

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\* The ballot was introduced by Charles I. about 1625, and was first applied to the Militia by George II. in 1757. Of late years it has been suspended annually by the "Ballot Suspension Act."

a necessity for military service, not because Young England is less inclined to fight or take part in a manly exercise than formerly, but because the large employers of all classes of labour object to the loss of time which they consider their own; and, unless forced by public opinion or the strong arm of the law, will never allow their employes to enter into such engagements. Many men may probably object to serve in the ranks with those whom they consider their inferiors, and this prejudice can be turned to good account by giving the option of serving for as many, or even a few more, years in the Volunteers, where they should have an annual training of at least a month, and be placed under martial law. In fact, at the present time, it cannot be doubted that there are few Volunteers who would object to it, and it is only made a bugbear of by those whom it would be best to get rid of at once; for if the discipline is too severe for them in time of peace, what will it be in time of war? The first Mutiny Act was passed in the reign of William and Mary in 1689, and the Militia have been subject to it since the year 1756.

The efficiency of the officers has been severely criticised of late; but when we consider that they really have little or no control over their men, excepting when actually on parade, there is every excuse to be made for them. The Schools of Instruction are doubtless a step in the right direction; but it is no extra advantage for Militia Officers, as the authorities have attempted to make it appear,



as they have always been able to get attached to any regiment in the regular service and draw their regimental pay, whereas at present they are only allowed at the rate of 5s. 6d. per diem, or less than one-half their pay, although it is in every sense of the word "extra duty," which generally carries additional pay. At all events, it is absurd to restrict the time to one month, as double that time could hardly be too much.

The statistics contained in the following tables will give the best idea of the state of our Defensive Forces in the United Kingdom. The population is given according to the last census in 1861. The figures for the Militia give the number of the peace establishment in each county exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers; but, as already remarked, they are not at present recruited up to their full strength.

The Militia Service contains about one-half more Regiments than the regular Army: these are distributed over the kingdom as follows:—

	Artillery Regiments.	Infantry Regiments.	Total.
England . . . .	12	74	86
Wales . . . .	3	10	13
Scotland . . . .	5	11	16
Ireland . . . .	12	35	47
Channel Islands . .	3	10	13
Total . . . .	35	140	175

The 140 Infantry Regiments may be classed :—

	Infantry.	Light Infantry.	Rifles.	Fusiliers.	Total.
England . . .	47	16	10	1	74
Wales . . .	—	2	8	—	10
Scotland . . .	6	3	2	—	11
Ireland . . .	12	7	14	2	35
Channel Islands .	5	5	—	—	10
Total . .	70	33	34	3	140

The same fault of having such absurdly weak Regiments is almost as bad as in the Volunteers; several corps are under 200 strong, which the following statistics will prove :—

	2 Com- panies.	3 Com- panies.	4 Com- panies.	6 Com- panies.	8 Com- panies.	10 Com- panies.	12 Com- panies.
England and Wales }	2	3	6	5	16	41	11
Scotland	—	—	—	5	3	3	—
Ireland .	—	—	4	11	12	8	—
Total	2	3	10	21	31	52	11

The Channel Islands Militia numbers 7,519; of which 1,437 are Artillery, with 38 guns, and 6,082 Infantry.

The Yeomanry are given at the rate of 60 men per troop, which is the general establishment of the English Cavalry regiments, and it will be observed

that there are a considerable number of supernumeraries.

The numbers of the Volunteers are the total enrolled according to the last return of 1869, those for the past year not having been yet issued. The Rifle Volunteers will shortly be entirely armed with the Snider breech-loaders, whilst their less fortunate brethren in the Artillery have still to content themselves with useless smooth-bore guns. The latest returns issued are for 1868, which we believe have not materially altered since then, and shows the number of guns at present in use to be—

Field Artillery.	Artillery of Position.
38 6-pounders.	44 18-pounders.
54 9-pounders.	7 24-pounders.
2 12-pounders.	3 32-pounders.
18 12-pounder howitzers.	

Total field guns 112, total guns of position 54 = 166.

The field guns are made of brass, the others of iron.

The returns show that there are—

	Containing enrolled men.
10 Corps of Light Horse . .	667
8 „ Mounted Rifles .	387
222 „ Artillery . . .	37,459
20 „ Engineers . .	6,789
1,013 „ Rifles . . . .	148,965
Total . . . . .	194,267

## STRENGTH OF OUR RESERVE FORCES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

## ENGLAND.

County.	Population.	Cavalry.			Artillery.			Engi- neers.	Infantry.			Total.			Grand Total.*
		Yeomanry.	Volunteers.	Total.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Total.		Militia.	Volunteers.	Total.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Total.	
Bedfordshire .....	135,265	180	...	180	...	...	...	...	555	656	1,211	555	656	1,211	1,211
Berkshire .....	176,103	180	...	180	...	...	...	...	777	782	1,559	777	782	1,559	1,739
Buckinghamshire ..	166,597	540	...	540	...	...	...	...	749	493	1,242	749	493	1,242	1,782
Cambridgeshire .....	175,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	836	1,048	1,884	836	1,048	1,884	1,884
Cheshire .....	505,153	600	...	600	...	370	370	277	2,049	3,551	5,600	2,049	4,198	6,847	6,847
Cornwall .....	369,323	...	...	...	362	732	1,094	...	1,217	1,714	2,931	1,579	2,446	4,025	4,025
Cumberland .....	205,293	180	...	180	...	333	333	...	876	1,008	1,884	876	1,341	2,397	2,397
Derbyshire .....	339,377	240	35	275	...	1,134	1,501	56	1,867	1,503	2,870	1,367	1,538	3,145	3,145
Devonshire .....	534,531	1,020	279	1,299	367	1,134	1,501	...	2,000	2,968	4,968	2,367	4,437	7,824	7,824
Dorsetshire .....	188,651	360	...	360	...	394	394	...	814	944	1,758	814	1,338	2,612	2,612
Durham .....	509,018	...	...	...	362	1,244	1,606	488	1,400	2,625	4,025	1,762	4,357	6,119	6,119
Essex .....	404,644	300	...	300	...	640	640	169	1,686	3,043	4,729	1,686	3,852	5,838	5,838
Gloucestershire .....	485,502	480	...	480	...	547	547	858	1,993	1,856	3,849	1,993	3,261	5,734	5,734
Hampshire .....	481,495	360	46	406	786	1,160	1,946	100	950	2,643	3,593	1,736	3,949	6,045	6,045
Hertfordshire .....	123,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	583	1,121	538	583	1,121	1,121
Huntingdonshire .....	173,294	300	72	372	...	...	...	...	766	805	1,571	766	877	1,943	1,943
Kent .....	64,297	223	...	223	...	...	...	...	296	200	496	296	423	719	719
Lancashire .....	733,675	600	...	600	600	1,776	2,376	...	2,000	4,069	6,069	2,600	5,845	9,045	9,045
Leicestershire .....	242,744	600	92	692	646	6,437	7,083	891	3,400	13,729	22,129	9,046	21,149	30,795	30,795
Lincolnshire .....	237,402	600	...	600	...	404	404	...	1,045	937	1,982	1,045	937	2,582	2,582
Middlesex .....	411,997	...	74	74	...	404	404	...	1,886	1,663	3,549	1,886	2,141	4,037	4,037
Middlesex .....	2,205,771	180	...	180	...	2,574	2,574	1,545	8,057	20,645	23,702	8,057	24,767	33,004	33,004

Monmouthshire.....	174,670	...	...	...	...	560	560	...	...	750	1,815	2,565	750	2,375	3,125
Nottinghamshire.....	293,784	480	...	...	...	326	...	...	...	1,223	1,567	2,780	1,223	1,357	3,250
Norfolk.....	435,422	...	...	602	...	928	...	...	...	1,366	2,224	3,960	1,908	2,550	4,318
Northamptonshire.....	227,727	120	...	120	...	...	...	80	...	1,083	1,152	2,285	1,083	1,232	2,435
Northumberland.....	343,028	360	...	360	...	1,466	...	76	...	1,000	1,855	2,856	1,340	3,398	5,098
Oxfordshire.....	172,266	360	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	773	997	1,770	773	997	2,180
Rutland.....	21,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shropshire.....	240,876	840	...	840	...	320	320	...	...	1,058	1,219	2,977	1,058	1,539	3,497
Somersetshire.....	444,725	960	...	960	...	57	57	202	...	1,946	2,275	4,221	1,946	2,584	5,440
Staffordshire.....	746,584	660	...	660	...	240	240	...	...	2,807	4,172	7,039	2,867	4,412	7,959
Surrey.....	830,885	...	...	...	...	721	721	...	...	2,977	4,267	7,244	2,977	4,988	7,965
Suffolk.....	336,271	180	...	...	...	207	738	...	...	1,000	1,649	2,649	1,526	1,856	3,562
Sussex.....	563,648	...	...	...	...	1,193	1,693	...	...	1,018	1,893	2,911	1,513	3,086	4,604
Warwickshire.....	561,728	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,148	1,954	4,102	2,148	1,954	4,592
Westmoreland.....	60,809	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	590	859	269	590	1,039
Wiltshire.....	249,455	600	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	1,168	1,631	2,797	1,168	1,631	3,397
Worcestershire.....	307,601	660	...	660	...	...	...	...	...	1,267	1,621	2,888	1,267	1,731	3,668
Yorkshire.....	2,033,051	1,560	...	1,560	...	3,237	3,776	1,472	...	7,660	10,055	17,715	8,199	14,764	24,523
Total.....	18,949,930	13,380	821	14,201	5,650	26,333	31,963	6,217	69,823	108,241	178,009	75,458	141,612	230,450	

NOTE.—The numbers for Hampshire include also the Isle of Wight. The Isle of Man is included in Lancashire. In Middlesex, only the *London* Volunteer Corps actually within the County are included; the remainder being included in Surrey. The quota of Militiamen for Rutland is included in Northampton, as there is now only one regiment between them; formerly Rutland had a separate regiment. The numbers for the above in detail are:—

Isle of Man, population 52,469; Artillery Volunteers 153; Rifles 277. Total 430.

Isle of Wight, " 55,362; Militia Artillery 286; Rifle Volunteers 522. Total 808.

Metropolitan part of Middlesex, 24,136; Rural part, 631. Total 24,767.  
Surrey, 2,857; " 2,131. " 4,988.

The Militia is divided into 86 regiments, containing 2,846 officers, 3,098 non-commissioned officers, 2,502 corporals, 753 drummers, 75,458 privates. Total 84,662 men. The Yeomanry contains 40 regiments, in 223 troops, with 915 officers, and 13,380 men. Total 14,295 men. There are 848 Volunteer Corps, containing 141,612 men of all ranks.

\* Including the Yeomanry.

STRENGTH OF OUR RESERVE FORCES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.  
SCOTLAND.

County.	Population.	Cavalry.			Artillery.			Engi- neers.	Infantry.			Total.		
		Yeomanry.	Volunteers.	Total.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Total.		Militia.	Volunteers.	Total.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Grand Total.*
Aberdeen J. ....	221,569	...	...	...	...	640	640	...	741	2,648	3,389	741	3,288	4,029
Argyle .....	79,724	...	...	...	381	775	1,156	...	...	618	618	381	1,388	1,769
Ayr .....	198,971	480	...	480	...	483	483	...	841	1,171	2,012	841	1,654	2,975
Banff .....	59,215	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	...	570	570	...	...	810
Berwick .....	36,613	...	...	...	...	112	112	...	...	587	587	...	...	699
Bute .....	16,331	...	...	...	...	224	224	...	...	114	114	...	...	338
Caithness .....	41,111	...	...	...	...	615	615	...	...	412	412	...	1,027	1,027
Clackmannan .....	21,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	492	...	...	492
Cromarty .....	52,034	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
Dumbarton .....	75,878	...	...	...	...	255	255	...	...	1,028	1,028	...	1,283	1,283
Dumfries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	685	1,339	654	685	1,339
Edinburgh, or Mid- Lothian .....	273,997	660	...	660	221	1,073	1,294	...	657	4,138	4,795	878	5,211	6,089
Elgin or Moray .....	42,695	...	24	24	...	48	48	...	...	818	818	...	890	890
Fife .....	154,770	...	149	149	542	863	1,405	...	...	828	828	542	1,840	2,382
Forfar .....	204,425	...	...	...	776	772	1,548	...	...	2,263	2,263	776	3,035	3,811
Haddington, or East Lothian .....	37,634	...	...	...	415	80	495	...	...	504	504	415	554	999
Inverness .....	88,388	...	...	...	...	374	374	...	692	962	1,654	692	1,356	2,028
Kincardine .....	34,466	...	...	...	...	333	333	...	...	476	476	...	...	809
Kinross .....	7,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright .....	42,495	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	483	483	...	...	533

Lanark .....	631,566	600	...	600	...	1,290	1,290	404	1,911	7,728	9,639	1,911	9,422	11,938
Linlithgow, or West Lothian .....	38,645	...	...	...	...	161	161	...	...	479	479	...	479	479
Nairn .....	10,065	...	...	...	...	490	490	...	...	82	82	...	161	161
Orkney and Shetland .....	64,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	243	...	572	572
Peebles .....	11,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,857	1,857	...	243	243
Perth .....	133,600	...	...	...	...	306	306	...	495	1,362	1,362	...	1,362	1,857
Renfrew .....	177,561	...	...	...	...	145	145	...	560	2,299	2,299	...	2,605	3,165
Ross .....	81,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	761	1,276	...	906	1,421
Roxburgh .....	54,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	431	...	431	431
Selkirk .....	10,449	...	...	...	...	139	139	...	...	209	209	...	209	209
Stirling .....	91,296	...	...	...	...	157	157	...	599	982	1,581	...	1,121	1,720
Sutherland .....	28,246	...	...	...	...	236	236	...	...	438	438	...	595	595
Wigton .....	42,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	301	...	537	537
Total .....	3,062,294	1,740	173	1,913	2,335	9,941	12,276	404	7,665	34,177	41,842	10,000	44,695	56,435

NOTE.—The population of Cromarty is included in Ross.

The Argyll Militia includes also the Bute.

" Ayr " " " " Wigton.  
 " Dumfries " " " " Roxburgh, Kirkcudbright, and Selkirk.  
 " Forfar " " " " Kincardine.  
 " Haddington " " " " Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles.  
 " Inverness " " " " Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty.  
 " Ross " " " " Banff, Moray, and Nairn.  
 " Stirling " " " " Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross.

There are 16 Militia regiments, containing 482 officers; 442 non-commissioned officers, 332 corporals, 109 drummers, 10,000 privates. Total, 11,315. The Yeomanry contains 5 regiments in 29 troops, 112 officers, 1,740 men. Total 1,862. There are 352 Volunteer Corps, containing 44,695 men of all ranks.

\* Including the Yeomanry.

† Cromarty consists of 14 detached portions scattered over Ross, some of which are 10 miles apart, and was formed at the request of a former Earl of Cromarty who wished all his property to be in one county. (Area 220,800 acres.)

## STRENGTH OF OUR RESERVE FORCES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

## WALES.

W A L E S.														
County.	Population.	Cavalry.			Artillery.			Engi- neers.	Infantry.			Total.		
		Yeomanry.	Volunteers.	Total.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Total.		Militia.	Volunteers.	Total.	Grand Total.*		
Anglesea .....	54,546	..	..	..	..	169	..	..	256	..	256	256	169	425
Brecknockshire .....	61,627	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	452	738	286	452	738
Cardiganshire .....	72,255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301	66	367	301	66	367
Carmarthenshire .....	111,757	..	..	..	486	486	..	..	..	440	440	486	440	926
Carmarvonshire .....	95,663	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	383	771	388	439	827
Denbighshire .....	100,862	240	..	240	..	..	..	..	432	592	1,024	432	592	1,264
Flintshire .....	69,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	316	364	680	316	432	748
Glamorganshire .....	317,751	..	60	60	286	904	1,190	100	800	3,103	3,903	1,088	4,167	5,253
Merionethshire .....	38,888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	66	242	176	66	242
Montgomeryshire .....	67,075	360	..	360	..	..	..	..	312	265	577	312	265	587
Pembrokeshire .....	96,093	180	..	180	384	56	440	..	..	637	637	384	693	1,257
Radnorshire .....	25,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	179	298	119	179	298
Total .....	1,111,795	780	60	840	1,156	1,185	2,341	168	3,386	6,547	9,933	4,542	7,960	13,282

NOTE.—In Wales there are 13 Militia Regiments, containing 207 officers, 231 non-commissioned officers, 149 corporals, 51 drummers, 4,542 men. Total, 5,180 men. The Yeomanry contains 3 Regiments in 13 troops, with 51 officers, 780 men. Total, 831. There are 73 Volunteer Corps containing 7,960 men of all ranks.

\* Including the Yeomanry.



## STRENGTH OF OUR RESERVE FORCES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

## IRELAND.

County.	Population.	MILITIA.			County.	Population.	MILITIA.		
		Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.			Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.
Antrim (U.)	378,588	579	1,000	1,579	Londonderry (U.)	184,209	75	800	875
Armagh (U.)	190,086	100	800	900	Longford (L.)	71,694	...	386	386
Carlow (L.)	57,137	...	311	311	Louth (L.)	90,713	...	492	492
Cavan (U.)	153,906	...	814	814	Mayo (C.)	254,796	...	1,254	1,254
Clare (M.)	166,305	...	977	977	Meath (L.)	110,373	...	665	665
Cork (M.)	544,818	989	2,000	2,989	Monaghan (U.)	126,482	...	647	647
Donegal (U.)	237,395	372	800	1,172	Queen's County (L.)	90,650	...	522	522
Down (U.)	299,302	...	1,472	1,472	Roscommon (C.)	157,272	...	812	812
Dublin (L.)	410,252	320	1,441	1,761	Sligo (C.)	124,845	...	591	591
Fermanagh (U.)	105,768	...	534	534	Tipperary (M.)	249,106	800	704	1,504
Galway (C.)	271,478	480	1,000	1,480	Tyrone (U.)	238,500	187	1,000	1,187
Kerry (M.)	201,800	...	1,096	1,096	Waterford (M.)	134,252	743	...	743
Kildare (L.)	90,946	...	456	456	Westmeath (L.)	90,879	...	527	527
Kilkenny (L.)	124,515	...	719	719	Wexford (L.)	143,956	...	817	817
King's County (L.)	90,043	...	519	519	Wicklow (L.)	86,479	...	472	472
Leitrim (C.)	104,744	...	528	528	Total	5,798,967	4,372	25,128	30,000
Limerick (M.)	217,277	227	972	1,199	Ulster	1,614,286	1,313	7,867	9,180
Leinster	1,457,635	320	7,327	7,647	Connaught	913,155	480	4,185	4,665
Munster	1,513,568	2,759	5,749	8,508					

NOTE.—The capital letter after the name of each County denotes the Province in which it is situated. The Artillery Militia is divided into 12 Regiments, containing 184 officers, and 4,872 men. The Infantry into 32 Regiments, containing 1,014 officers, 25,128 men Total, 47 Regiments, 1,198 officers, 1,255 non-commissioned officers, 958 corporals, 303 drummers, 30,000 privates. Total, 33,714 men. There are no Yeomanry or Volunteers.

The numbers for the Metropolis may be analysed as follows:—

	Maximum Establishment.	Total Enrolled.
London . . . . .	4,380	3,342
Metropolitan part of Middlesex .	23,518	17,143
„ „ Surrey . .	3,520	2,857
Tower Hamlets . . . . .	4,980	3,651
Total for London . .	36,398	26,993

The enrolled members in London are divided as follows:—

	Maximum Establishment.	Total Enrolled.
Artillery . .	3,680	3,295
Engineers . .	1,900	1,548
Rifles . . .	30,818	22,150
Total .	36,398	26,993

The Cinque Ports Volunteers, which are included in Kent and Sussex, consist of 1,618 enrolled men; 939 are Artillery, and 679 Rifles.

The total maximum establishment for Great Britain is 244,931; the number enrolled is 194,267. Of these, 167,457 are efficient, 105,560 extra efficient, and only 26,810 non-efficient. Classified under the several arms, the numbers are—

	Maximum Establishment.	Total Enrolled.	Efficient.	Extra Efficient.	Non- efficient.
Light Horse .	870	667	511	424	156
Mounted Rifles	600	387	271	117	116
Artillery . .	42,413	37,459	33,645	—	3,814
Engineers . .	8,100	6,789	5,947	5,392	842
Rifles . . .	192,948	148,965	127,083	99,628	21,882
Total . .	244,931	194,267	167,457	105,560	26,810

The number of corps into which the Volunteers are divided is quite out of all proportion, as will be immediately seen on comparing the subjoined numbers with the enrolled members:—

	Light Mounted					
	Horse.	Rifles.	Engineers.	Artillery.	Rifles.	Total.
England .	9	6	17	127	689	848
Wales .	1	—	2	9	61	73
Scotland .	—	2	1	86	263	352
<hr/>						
Total .	10	8	20	222	1,013	1,273

Out of the twenty corps of Engineers, two of the strongest, viz. the Lanarkshire and Lancashire, have each under 500 enrolled members. The Huntingdon Light Horse are the strongest of their branch, with only 223. The Queen's City of Edinburgh heads the list of the Rifles with a fine total of 2,027 enrolled, out of a maximum establishment of 2,500; the 1st Lanarkshire (Glasgow) have 1,002, and the 1st Mid-Lothian (Leith) 1,160 men; but out of the 1,013 corps in Great Britain about 750, or considerably more than one-half, have a *maximum* establishment of 100, most of which only have from 30 to 70 enrolled men. The Artillery corps generally have a maximum establishment of 80 men; there are, however, a few strong regiments amongst them, as the Lanarkshire Artillery (Glasgow) 1,290, and the 1st West York (Leeds) 680; but by far the larger number are under 100.

Supposing the Militia recruited up to their peace establishment, and by taking the enrolled number

of the Yeomanry and Volunteers, we find that in the United Kingdom there are—

	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	Total.
England .....	14,201	31,963	6,217	178,069	230,450
Wales .....	840	2,341	168	9,933	13,282
Scotland.....	1,913	12,276	404	41,842	56,435
Ireland ..	—	4,872	—	25,128	30,000
<hr/>					
Total Reserves ...	16,954	51,452	6,789	254,972	330,167
Regulars .....	8,762	14,700	3,879	57,240	84,581
<hr/>					
Total .....	25,716	66,152	10,668	309,212	414,748
<hr/>					

In addition to the above there are 20,000 of the so-called *Militia* Reserve, about 20,467 Pensioners, and 14,000 of the Royal Marines.\*

This force gives us in round numbers 400,000 fighting men in Great Britain alone: certainly not all well trained, or organised, but still a very fair number for an Army on a peace footing.

Let us now turn to that most important branch of the Service—the Transport and Supply—which hitherto has always failed us, from being badly organised and far too weak.

A few months ago this branch of the Army consisted of—

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\* The Royal Marines, although, to a certain extent, a military body, and included in the *Army List*, can scarcely be reckoned amongst our Land Forces. They are provided for in the Naval Estimate (page 9) at a cost of £483,130—the numbers being 128 staff officers, 365 officers, and 13,453 men.

Military Train . . . . .	STRONG. 2,000	} Now the Control Department.
A Commissariat Department about	600	
Store Department „	250	
Military Store Staff Corps „	300	
Purveyor's Department „		
Barrack Department „	400	}
Army Hospital Corps „	1,000	

This represents a total of about 4,500 men.

The last six of these have now been amalgamated into "The Control Department," which consists of the Army Service Corps, containing 1,801 men; and the Army Hospital Corps, 694 men. So that at the present time, with 400,000 men on a *peace footing*, we have only 2,495 men to provide stores, supplies, in fact everything wanted during a campaign; and without which an Army becomes worse than useless. A terrible illustration of this fact was afforded by the French at the commencement of the present war, when their troops concentrated on the Prussian frontier were paralysed from the want of supplies. This defect undoubtedly will prove our certain destruction in any future war unless promptly remedied, for it must not be forgotten that neither the Militia nor the Volunteers have the means of supplying themselves; although the latter force contains men many of whom are peculiarly fitted by their pursuits for a Commissariat or Hospital Corps, and it is impossible to organise an *efficient* department of this kind at a moment's notice.

The first step in our military reforms must be to

ascertain the number of troops we require. With the large establishment which the best authorities agree that it is absolutely necessary to maintain in India, and the numbers required to garrison some of our most important stations abroad, we could hardly manage with less than 100,000 men. The Militia should be kept on a peace footing of 200,000; the men should receive say six months' drill on joining, and an annual training, as at present, of a month or six weeks, as the men cannot be well spared for a longer period without serious inconvenience and loss, particularly to their employers.

To keep a large force constantly embodied would be virtually the same, and quite as expensive as to increase the regular Army.

The Yeomanry, by being properly mounted, and having at least a month's training every year, would soon prove as useful as the Prussian Ulans, and their numbers might be doubled with advantage.

The Volunteers should be 300,000 strong, of which number 20,000 might be organised into an excellent Transport and Hospital Corps.

The present Regimental organisation of the Militia\* is sufficient for 130,000 Infantry alone, and the Artillery would form some six Brigades. Their accoutrements, however, are a disgrace to the country; any kind of rubbish too bad for the Army appears to be considered good enough for them, and the same may be said of the greatcoats and shakos,

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\* Exclusive of the Channel Islands Militia.

many of the latter being of three or four different patterns in a single regiment.

It is to be hoped that one of the lessons that the present war has taught us will not be forgotten, and that, knowing of what immense importance an efficient Artillery is, steps will shortly be taken to arm the Militia Artillery, and then the Volunteers, with rifled—in place of the present useless smooth-bore—guns.

The last, but not the least, important change must be the division of the kingdom into Military Districts, each having a complete *corps d'armée*, with a large magazine capable of containing every requisite in the shape of military stores, and not to be solely dependent on one large defenceless arsenal like Woolwich, liable to be destroyed by an enemy who would be anxiously alert to strike our most vital part—and we should be ruined.

THE END.

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# MILITIA REFORM.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE

## MILITIA RESERVE

AND THE

## NEW ORGANISATION SCHEME.

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BY

CAPTAIN G. A. RAIKES,

*(3rd. West York Light Infantry Militia.)*

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AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF OUR RESERVE FORCES," ETC.

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REPRINTED FROM "COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE."

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39, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

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1873.

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TO  
COLONEL SIR HUGH O. OWEN, BART.,

*Aide-de-Camp to the Queen,*

AND  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMMANDANT  
OF THE  
ROYAL PEMBROKE ARTILLERY MILITIA,

THESE PAGES ARE INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

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# MILITIA REFORM.

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## PART I.

THERE is much yet to be done before the Militia Service can be made as effective as it ought to be, and although some slight improvements have been introduced of late years, there still remains much to be accomplished, especially in a large number of apparently trifling subjects, which are consequently more likely to be overlooked. One of the greatest objections raised against Military Reform is the cost ; but in the subjects which will now be briefly noticed the expense is almost nil ; a stroke of the pen in many cases would suffice to carry the changes into effect.

1. THE STATUTES RELATING TO THE MILITIA.—The Militia Acts are to the Militia (in many respects) what the Mutiny Act is to the Army ; but where in the former case the law is condensed within reasonable limits, in the latter it is scattered through such a large number of different acts, extending back for upwards of two centuries, that it is almost impossible to tell what remains in force, or what has been repealed or amended, more especially as there are separate acts for England, Scotland, and Ireland. Since the year 1852, upwards of fifty Militia acts have been passed, or at the rate of more than two a year ! \* The greater number of these are “ Militia Law Amendment Acts,” which repeal numerous clauses in previous acts, and add many new ones ; then follow numerous short acts on special subjects, such as the Ballot Suspension Act ; an Act to allow the Militia to serve abroad ; to embody the Militia ; pay and clothing Acts, &c. With a little trouble all these might be consolidated in one act,

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\* A complete list of all the Militia Acts is given in the Appendix, page 26 ; these are 409 in number, of which 60 still remain in force (either in whole or in part). The Militia Pay Act, which it appears necessary to pass annually, seems a very useless waste of time and trouble.

or published in a collected form, which would make them of some value ; but at present, for all practical purposes, they are entirely useless.

2. THE MILITIA REGULATIONS.—These closely resemble the Militia acts (upon which authority alone they are framed) in their arrangement. The first issued were dated July 15, 1853, and are superior, both as regards size, and the amount of information they contain, to those now issued. Then came the Regulations of June, 1861, which were again enlarged by a very useful circular, dated April, 1866, the Reserve Force Circulars of 1870, 1871, and the Auxiliary Force Circulars and Militia Orders of 1872. In addition to all these there are a large number of small circulars issued during the last eighteen years, most of which have never been cancelled, or incorporated into later editions ; others have been partially cancelled, or reproduced in subsequent orders. If each succeeding issue of circulars or orders were simply revised or enlarged as occasion required, there would be no cause for complaint ; but as each circular or order cancels a portion of some previous one, reproduces a portion of another, besides adding a few new paragraphs, they become too complicated to be readily understood. Only one copy is supplied to each regiment, and as most of the circulars merely consist of a page or two of thin paper, they have in many cases long since been lost, or become so dilapidated as to be unreadable. The last few issues have been divided into clauses, one being devoted to each subject, the paragraphs in each being numbered separately. This arrangement makes it very inconvenient for reference ; the system of "sections," with paragraphs numbered consecutively throughout, would be far preferable. With so many difficulties to contend against, how can officers be expected to render themselves acquainted with them ? Copies are sent to the daily press, but officers cannot even purchase them (with the exception of the last edition), as they are not published !

3. BALLOT *versus* BOUNTY.—There is no doubt that the voluntary system of enlisting, especially in theory, is far superior to any kind of compulsory service. But when it has to be supplemented with high bounties, it loses much of its advantages. The only alternative in this country is the ballot, which appears to be looked upon with great aversion for this particular purpose, although an old national resource to which recourse has often been made with success.\* Amongst the younger portion

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\* The ballot seems likely to be resorted to in Canada, where most of the officers are strongly in favour of it. In this case, as in many others, the Canadians will probably first set us the example. See Report on the State of the Canadian Militia presented to the Canadian Parliament, 1871.

of our population liable for service, the prospect of a short period of training in the Militia is not unpopular; in fact, in the manufacturing and mining districts, where high wages are paid, men often join for the sake of a holiday and change, although at a considerable loss. The reason why eligible men are so difficult to obtain is, that the majority of those with any kind of settled employment (and therefore the most desirable) fear they would lose it by being called out for a month every year. It is the employers alone who dislike the system in any shape, and do all in their power to throw obstacles in the way of men joining, by refusing to engage Militiamen, or dismissing those who join on the first opportunity. The ballot need only be resorted to in order to complete the quota when the supply of volunteers is below the required number; the percentage of the population required would be so small that it could never be a burden, or a tax on labour: not only would the men obtained be of a far superior class in every respect, but it would also have the effect in a great measure of filling up the present large number of vacancies—nearly one-third—in the commissioned ranks. The annual saving in bounty alone would be upwards of £120,000. The law is ready made, and only suspended, and it is to be hoped that it very soon may have a fair trial.

4. RECRUITS.—The present system of recruiting through high bounties, by which a man can obtain (with the Militia Reserve) upwards of £10 for seven or eight months' service, whilst a man who enlists in the Regular Army for twelve years gets nothing, is no less expensive than unsatisfactory. In the first place the present class of recruits are, in many cases, very inferior to those who were obtained ten or fifteen years ago; secondly, the number of desertions would astonish many people as much as the number lately reported to have deserted from the Army. Hundreds enlist for the sake of the ten shillings paid on attestation, and are never heard of afterwards. The Militia at the present time is much below its strength.\* What with desertions, the Militia Reserve, and the numbers who are entered into the Army,† the efficiency of the service is, not what it should, and might be. At the Preliminary Drill especially it has become the custom to send one or two recruiting-sergeants to certain regiments, who naturally do their best to obtain some of the most promising men, and often with success. The recruits obtained in this manner may be numbered by hundreds annually, and in some cases by thousands. In the year 1864, 3,016 were transferred to the Army.‡ If the

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\* About 40,000.

† For the year 1872 these numbered 4,392 men.

‡ "Report of Recruiting Commissioners," 1866, paragraph 1,955; also Appendix F., p. 223.

Militia is thus to be subject to a constant drain, it should be counter-balanced by an equal or greater number of men being transferred from the Army, to serve two years for one, until their term of service had expired. This was recommended by the Royal Commissioners on Recruiting, in their Report dated October 31, 1866 (page 13), but has not yet met with the notice it deserves.

5. COUNTY QUOTA.—Since the Militia was first organised in 1757 (General Militia), the quota has frequently been revised, viz. in 1786, 1796 (Supplementary Militia), 1801, 1802, 1809 (Local Militia), and the General Militia of 1852. At the present time the population has increased to such an extent, especially in some of the manufacturing districts, that the number no longer represents a fair proportion of the population available for service,† and the numbers, therefore, require more than ever to be readjusted. Before so doing, the number of men we actually require should be definitely settled. The present peace establishment of 120,000 represents the full regimental establishment of the Service, and, therefore, should occasion arise to require the services of the 60,000 additional men authorised to be raised in case of war, the number would first have to be proportioned amongst the various counties (which has never yet been done); and then either new regiments would have to be formed, or else the county character of the force obliterated by drafting the extra men into the small corps, of which there are several consisting of two to six companies, so as to bring the numbers up to the large regiments; but even this alone would not be sufficient to absorb the whole number. In redistributing the quota, advantage might be taken to equalise the establishment of all regiments, and in the few counties where the numbers are so small as to render this impracticable—as, for instance, in Wales—two or more might be amalgamated as in some of the Scotch regiments.

This method received the approval of several officers connected with the Welsh corps in giving evidence before the Commission appointed to inquire into the establishment, &c., of the Militia in 1859;\* and also in the reply to the “Questions sent to Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments,” in November, 1870, almost all the commanding officers of the Welsh corps replied in the affirmative to the question whether a second battalion could be raised.

6. THE JERSEY AND GUERNSEY MILITIA.—The so-called Militia belonging to the Channel Islands is another example of one of

\* Report of Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Establishment and Organisation of the Militia, 1859; para. 2,232, 2,259—2,271, and 6,606—6,644.

† The quota of Artillery and Infantry in each county is given in the appendix, page 36.



the many different constitutions of our Auxiliary and Reserve Forces. The term Militia in this case is quite misapplied, as they have no connection whatever with the rest of that force in the other parts of the United Kingdom, and resemble more the Volunteer Force in their organisation. Why should they not be placed on the same footing as the rest of the Militia?

7. REGIMENTAL SENIORITY NUMBERS.—There is much trouble and difficulty in distinguishing Militia regiments from each other, especially when assembled in large numbers, as at Aldershot or the Autumn Manœuvres. This might be easily avoided if the regiment were known by their seniority numbers, and had them marked on the shoulder straps, as in the Line.

The County numbers could be retained as second titles; for instance, the 19th Foot is the 1st North York Regiment, the 65th Foot the 2nd North York, the 64th Foot is the 2nd Stafford, and the 59th Foot the 2nd Nottingham. In the Militia, the 58th regiment is the 2nd Stafford, and the 59th the Nottingham: this latter regiment, it will be remarked, has the same number as the Line regiment of the County. As it has always been considered necessary for the Militia to have a fixed order of precedence as the Line, the numbers should be made use of in the proper way; whereas we find that even in official publications such as the London Gazette and the Army List they are totally ignored, the regiments being arranged alphabetically according to the counties.

8. ANNUAL TRAINING.—The annual training being always at uncertain dates, causes great inconvenience both to officers and men. If the regiments were always assembled on the same day, or the date of assembly for the next training fixed before the men were dismissed, it would be most advantageous in many ways. Much trouble and expense would thus be saved in sending the notices by post, a large number of which are invariably returned, marked "not to be found," in consequence of the men changing their abode without writing to inform the Adjutant; which very few ever take the trouble to do—one reason, perhaps, being that many cannot write. The number of absentees would also be considerably reduced, more especially if all the regiments in one district were called up simultaneously, as double enrolment would thus be prevented. The printing and postage of these notices, and also the placards which are always posted up over the district, which would thus be saved, are at present a heavy drain on the stock purse, out of which all contingencies are expected to be provided for, the amount granted for the same being only sixpence per man, or £25 per annum for a regiment of ten companies, of 1,000 rank and file. This allowance is totally inadequate to meet all the various charges which are made against it. A Volunteer Corps, which has not nearly so many claims to meet, receives £4 per company; a regiment, therefore, of

ten companies, with probably only 600 or 800 men, receives £40 per annum.

9. SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.—These schools which were established some three years ago, have doubtless wrought a great change for the better; but they are not made nearly so useful as they might be, if more inducements to join them were held out. Many officers, especially those who have been embodied, or in the army, object to go through a course, considering that a certificate in which they are classed with subalterns and sergeants of Volunteers is not worth having. The latter, it may be remarked, are far more numerous than is generally supposed. Out of 162 regiments, all but sixteen have been embodied for periods varying from one to six years. Two of the regiments, not embodied, have never even been raised, and the remaining fourteen are nearly all very small corps. It would be far more satisfactory, and also more popular, if the subjects required in examinations for promotion were added to the certificates, and to have Extra First, First and, Second class certificates, according to the subjects, and the amount of proficiency displayed. This, of course, would necessitate separate schools for the Militia; but the certificates being more difficult to obtain, and requiring higher qualifications, would be more highly valued. Officers should be required to pass the examination for the rank above them, and the class of certificate they hold notified in the Army List.\* The number of officers who undergo a course of instruction would be largely increased if they were allowed the pay of their rank, during the period they were so engaged, towards defraying their expenses, which are always more or less heavy. When three months is hardly considered sufficient time to teach a recruit his drill, (the time may be increased to six months under a recent Act,) six cannot be considered otherwise than a moderate time for an officer to learn something of his duties. If regular troops require highly trained officers, the Militia ought to have, at least, officers who are thoroughly acquainted with their duties. A complete course might be arranged, to consist of two months drill at a school, or with a Line regiment, two months at Hythe, or Woolwich for Artillery officers, and two months at Chatham. At the latter place, a class should be formed for instruction, in shelter trench, and hasty fortification, the mode of laying out camps, &c., and a course of signaling and telegraphy.

10. ADJUTANTS.—In the Militia Regulations, no mention is made of the rank and authority of the Adjutant, and, consequently, if we may judge from the numerous letters in the Military Journals of late on the subject, many have some doubts as to their position. It is, however, clearly stated in the Militia

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\* See the Canadian Militia List, in which every officer has the class of certificates he holds (sometimes three) duly notified.

Acts, that no Adjutant is entitled to rank above, or to command any Captain of a Company in the Militia.\*

11. INSTRUCTOR OF MUSKETRY.—According to the Musketry Regulations, the officer must sign the return as *gazetted* Instructor. Militia officers, however, who have qualified at Hythe, and passed precisely the same examination as officers of the regular army, are not gazetted to the appointment like the latter. Major-general Hay, the Inspector-general of Musketry, in giving evidence before the Militia Commission, in 1859, stated, that he thought it was only fair that they should be gazetted, as, if not, it was ignoring that they had really passed,† and that they were quite equal to Line officers.‡ When the Nottingham Militia (Sherwood Foresters) were embodied, they were the best shooting regiment of the army.

12. SUPERNUMERARIES AND ENSIGNS.—The rank of Ensign having been abolished, it is absurd that it should still be maintained in the Auxiliary forces. In the Volunteer Force, up to the present date, gentlemen are gazetted as *Ensigns*, although there is no longer any such rank! What positions do these officers hold?§ Candidates for commissions in the Militia might be appointed sub-lieutenants, until they passed the entrance examination, which, if strictly carried out, requires some time to prepare for. If it is not considered desirable to appoint sub-lieutenants, then double the number of lieutenants, as at present all officers who join a regiment with the full complement of lieutenants are treated as supernumeraries, although very few regiments have more than half the number of subalterns required.

13. STAFF-SERGEANTS.—This deserving and hard-working body of men are not nearly so well off in the Militia as in the regular army, as they lose sixpence a day for their colours, the benefit of drawing rations, (except during the training,) and the allowance in lieu of lodging, fuel, and light is totally inadequate, in consequence of the great rise in price of all the necessaries of life during the last few years. It is scandalous that such a highly respectable body of men, who are entrusted with great responsibility, and considerable sums of money, should receive, in some cases, less than half the wages earned by the mechanics and labourers who compose their regiments. If a shilling a day were added all round, they would still be greatly underpaid.

14. REGIMENTAL SERGEANTS.—Those non-commissioned officers,

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\* Militia Acts, England—26 George III., cap. 107, Sec. 60 and 42, George III., Cap. 90, Sec. 77.—Militia Act, Scotland—42 George III., Cap. 91, Sec. 71—Militia Act, Ireland—49 George III., Cap. 120, Sec. 21.—See also page 16, of the Report of Commissioners on the Militia, 1859.

† Paragraph 3727.

‡ Paragraph 3697, 3754-5.

§ See the "London Gazette" and "Army List," both published "by Authority."

who are selected from amongst the men, are, with few exceptions, entirely useless, as they have neither the time nor opportunity to be properly instructed in their various duties. Few things would tend more to the efficiency of the Service than having these men thoroughly instructed, or replaced by non-commissioned officers from the Army Reserve; for no regiment can be well drilled, or disciplined, if the non-commissioned officers are not well up to their work.

15. DOUBLE COMMISSIONS.—By the 1st April, every officer who holds more than one commission, will have to select which he prefers to retain. At first sight this appears a fair and reasonable regulation; but when it is taken into consideration that there are an immense number of vacant commissions in all branches of the Auxiliary Forces, so that these officers are not keeping others out as is often supposed, but are doing double work, and thereby rendering themselves more qualified for the duties they have undertaken—what can be better than a Militia officer keeping up his drill all the year round by constant practice in the Volunteers, which latter force has the advantage of his experience and training in the Militia? A much better mode would be to allow officers of Militia to retain their commissions in the Yeomanry or Volunteers, but as supernumeraries. According to a War Office Return, dated August, 1871, there were 101 Militia officers holding commissions in the Volunteers, 11 in the Yeomanry, and 2 in both these forces.

Under the old system, when commissions were issued by the Lords-Lieutenant of counties, they were received almost as soon as the appointment or promotion appeared in the *Gazette*, and sometimes even before; but now that they have changed hands, a year does not seem sufficient to prepare them. If a commission is worth having, and most officers consider it is, surely they might be issued with less delay.

16. ARMY LIST.\*—The incomplete state and bad arrangement of this work, so far as it relates to the Auxiliary Forces, has always been good ground for complaint. Although the price has lately been raised, yet when the quarterly index is published the Colonial Auxiliary Forces are omitted. If it is considered already sufficiently bulky, why not adopt a larger size page? An index to the Militia is a positive necessity, and there could be no objection to publish one alternately with the present index to the regular Service; should the two combined occupy too much space, a more *economical* plan would be to publish it in two parts—Part I., Regular Forces; Part II., Auxiliary Forces—and make each complete in itself. One part would be supplied to each regiment, according to the branch of the service to which it belongs.

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\* Since the above was written a great improvement has been effected, but as yet no index has been published to the names of Militia Officers.

17. **ARMY ESTIMATES.**—These are looked forward to with interest by many besides M.P.'s, and it is surprising that no attempt seems to have been made for many years to render this complicated volume of statistics more intelligible. The total cost of the Auxiliary Forces, as well as many other subjects, might be more clearly shown; for example, the more effective service connected with the Militia, and also the clothing and warlike stores, instead of being scattered about in other votes, could be included in one. But why the cost of the Jersey and Guernsey Militia should be put down under the head of miscellaneous services, it is difficult to understand.

18. **SEALED PATTERNS.**—Formerly all Militia regiments were ordered to be supplied with sealed patterns to be compared with the stores when received; but they are now quite ignored. It will rather astonish many officers, however, to be told that the sealed patterns at the Horse Guards to which they are so often referred are a myth, so far as the Militia is concerned,\* and it is almost incredible that for this force, in which every regiment has a special badge or distinction, there are no regulations or patterns whatever. This accounts for the great dissimilarity which exists in the uniform and appointments of the officers in nearly every regiment.

19. **CLOTHING.**—The clothing of the Militia has long been a standing disgrace to the country, and a great cause of discontent with the men. The issue of "part-worn clothing" is a real hardship, and a cause of endless trouble and dispute. Is it fair to give one man a filthy threadbare tunic because it happens to fit him, and another a new one? One of the best informed military papers stated a short time since, "on good authority," that all the old tunics and shell jackets in store belonging to the Line were having the buttons altered, and were to be issued to the Militia. There can be little doubt that this is the fact, as the Militia have for many years had to use up the old surplus stock of the Regular Army. The shakos are extremely bad, and generally of two or three different patterns in each regiment. The great-coats are little better; they are kept in store for ten or twelve years, and only issued when under canvas; at other times the men get wet to the skin, whilst there are plenty rotting in the regimental stores for want of use. The consequence is that when issued, many of them are quite unserviceable from being moth-eaten, patched, and not even waterproof.

20. **ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.**—These have greatly improved in the last few years, with the exception of the knapsacks; which, like some of the clothing, when new ones are issued, are often

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\* In the sealed pattern room at the Horse Guards there is not a single pattern of any description belonging to the Militia, or any of the Auxiliary Forces; those of the Regular Army alone are preserved.

indifferent. A volume might be written on the subjects here so briefly and imperfectly treated; but as the length of this paper has already exceeded the limits assigned to it, the continuation of this subject must be deferred to a future number, in which the new Dépôt Centre scheme, so far as it relates to the Militia, and the Militia Reserve, will be duly noticed.

## PART II.

In the year 1867, when General Peel was Secretary of State for War, an Act was passed "to form a Reserve of Men in the Militia to join her Majesty's Army in the event of War."\* The men who volunteer from the Militia into this force enlist for a further period of five years, during which time they are liable to be immediately drafted into the regular Army in case of War, but until then they serve in their regiments as ordinary Militia men, receiving an extra bounty of £1 per annum. The numbers are fixed by the Militia Reserve Act at "one-fourth part of the respective quotas of England, Scotland and Ireland for the time being fixed by law to be raised therein respectively." The said fourth part amounts to 30,000; but as the Militia can be increased from 120,000 to 180,000 in time of war, the quota of Militia men would be increased by 15,000, making 45,000 in all.

This number is obtained as follows:—

	Present Peace Quota.	Extra Quota in time of War.	Total.
England and Wales	20,000	10,000	30,000
Scotland . . . .	2,500	3,750	6,250
Ireland . . . .	7,500	1,250	8,750
Total. . . .	30,000	15,000	45,000

These men cannot be replaced in their regiments until they are called out on Army Service (Clause 5, Militia Reserve Act), and consequently all regiments are much below their proper strength, and must continue to be so until such an event occurs. The Militia are made to appear in the Army Estimates for this year as 129,000 strong, but on examination of the details it will be found that (probably through some error) the rank and file are estimated at 5,000 more than the full legal establishment; and also the whole of the Permanent Staff, Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers are included in this total. According to the latest returns issued,† there are 104,446 Militiamen, *including Militia Reserve*, showing a deficiency of 15,554; but if

\* The 30th and 31st Vict., cap. 111 ("The Militia Reserve Act, 1867.")

† Parliamentary Return No. 56, January, 1873 (House of Commons), giving the numbers on the 31st March, 1872.



the Militia Reserve, who numbered 26,344,\* are deducted (as they ought to be in reckoning the strength of the Militia, as they would not be available when required), we have practically only 78,102 Militiamen, or 41,898 below the fixed Peace Establishment. The actual number of Militia Reserve men were stated by Mr. Cardwell, in the House of Commons, to amount at the present time to 31,522, which is 1,522 more than the legal establishment. According to Clause III of the Militia Reserve Act, no men can be enrolled, except "*with the consent of the Commanding Officers of their respective regiments,*" but this authority to refuse to allow their men to enlist has never been put in force, probably because many officers do not know that they have the power to do so, nor do they like to prevent their men from earning an extra pound on such easy terms. The first Regulations were dated 9th May, 1868, according to which the maximum age at which men were to be accepted was fixed at thirty; they were to measure 33 inches round the chest, and not to be under 5 feet 4 inches in height, and had to undergo a strict medical examination; although, if they were fit to serve in the Militia, they might surely be considered fit for the Reserve. At first the Reserve was apparently not popular, and during the years 1868-70, comparatively few men were obtained—possibly the regulations were somewhat stringent—so, in April, 1870, new orders were issued, directing that "*Any man of good character, and whose residence is known, will be accepted for the force,*" but as every Militiaman is supposed, and ought to comply with this description, it was, in reality, throwing it open to the whole force. These Regulations were accompanied by a Memorandum setting forth all the great advantages to be derived by men joining the force, which was ordered to be read to the men *not less than three times during the training*. It is only during the last few months, however, that the full number was obtained. This so-called *Militia Reserve*, although it costs £30,000 per annum, is no real addition to our strength, the men being simply transferred from one force to another; for, at the present time, were the Militia recruited up to their full strength of 120,000, we should in reality only have 90,000; the remaining 30,000 cannot be considered available, in consequence of their liability to be drafted into the regular Army. The greatest objection to be urged against the Militia Reserve Act is, that it does not allow the vacancies caused by the Reserve men to be immediately filled up; for a well-drilled Militiaman would be worth two recruits in time of war, and it is not till then that they can be replaced. To judge by past experience, this force was quite unnecessary, for the Militia have always shown so much readiness to serve in the regular Army, and to volunteer for foreign service during war, that it may be safely assumed that, if the men were enlisted for

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\*On 31st March, 1872.

general service (on the understanding that they should not be called upon to leave the United Kingdom except in the event of war), recruits would be obtained quite as freely, if not in greater numbers than now. This received ample proof during the Peninsula and Crimean Wars, and the Indian Mutiny. In the year 1813 the Militia Service Act was passed, under which a number of Provisional Battalions were formed to serve abroad. The want of space prevents any detailed account of the services of these battalions, or of the numbers who went to reinforce not only the Line, but also the Guards, where many of them continued to wear their Militia uniforms. The following brief summary will probably suffice to prove these facts:—

The 17th, or Royal Westmoreland regiment, formed part of the 3rd Provisional Battalion, commanded by Sir Watkyn Wynn, Bart., which landed at Bordeaux, and formed part of the 7th Division of the Duke of Wellington's Army, commanded by Sir Stapleton Cotton (afterwards Lord Combermere). Owing to contrary winds, they arrived just too late for the battle of Toulouse, where the ground had been marked out for the brigade to which they belonged. The Royal Pembroke Artillery (then a Rifle Corps) volunteered, in 1808, to be attached to the 43rd Regiment, to serve in Spain and Portugal; the Suffolk Militia (now Artillery) furnished a portion of the 2nd Provisional Battalion for service in the Peninsula, in addition to 1,119 men who went into the Line; the 35th, or Royal Bucks, furnished 400 officers, non-commissioned officers and men to the 4th King's Own Regiment—in 1808 they volunteered to serve in Spain, but their services were not then required; in the year 1813 they again volunteered, and their services on this occasion were accepted, the 1st Provisional Battalion being almost entirely composed of men from this regiment, the command being given to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who embarked with the battalion the same year for Bordeaux, and served in France during the time the Allied Armies were in possession of the country. The greater portion of the 46th, or Royal Denbigh Rifles, volunteered into the 3rd Provisional Battalion, and served with the Duke of Wellington's Army in the South of France; a large number of the 28th, or Royal Elthorne (5th Middlesex), served in France during the year 1814; the 61st, or Royal Anglesea Light Infantry, volunteered in a body for foreign service in 1813; the 62nd, or 1st Derby, gave a number of officers and men to the 3rd Provisional Battalion, which served in France in 1814; the 95th, or Londonderry Regiment, volunteered in a body for foreign service (with the exception of one private), and it was notified to the Commanding Officer that their services would have been accepted had the war continued; the 115th, or Ayr and Wigtown, volunteered in a body to serve in Spain in 1808.



In addition to these Provisional Battalions, which consisted entirely of *bond fide* Militiamen, an immense number of men volunteered into the regular Army. Lord Castlereagh (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), in a speech delivered in the House of Commons on the 11th November, 1813, stated that from the year 1805 up to that time, a period of only eight years, the Militia had furnished 100,000 men to the Army (less 250), and some opinion may be formed of the services they then rendered from the following extract from his speech on that occasion.\* “We could not have kept possession of Portugal, or have sent forces to co-operate in the deliverance of the Peninsula at large, and to take up that menacing position on the frontiers of France which our Army now occupies. We should have been shut up within the bounds of our insular policy, and we could not have set that glorious example to other nations, or borne our share in the general exertions which have been made for the deliverance of Europe. Parliament ought always, therefore, to bear in recollection, that it is to the Militia we owe the character we at present enjoy in Military Europe, and that without the Militia we could not have shown that face which we have done in the Peninsula.” To take a more modern example of the readiness of the Militia to serve abroad, we need only refer to the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, and it will then be found that from January, 1854, to August, 1859 (less than six years), they supplied 66,322 men to the Line and 5,220 to the Royal Marines, in all 71,542 men.† In addition to these, between May, 1854, and March, 1856, fifty regiments, representing a total of 40,936 men (exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers) volunteered for foreign service; and from October, 1857, to August, 1858, eighteen regiments, representing a force of 12,714, likewise volunteered: ten of these regiments were sent to garrison the Mediterranean stations during the years 1855-56. The above few examples will probably be ample to convince most of our readers that the thousands now annually spent on the Militia Reserve, on the condition that they will serve abroad or at home with the regular Army, is only money thrown away.

The system of breaking up regiments to form Provisional Battalions, and drafting large numbers into the regular Army, has had a very bad effect on the character of the force, and tended in a great measure to make it comparatively unpopular, as the large number of officers required to complete the establishment will testify. The services of complete regiments only should be accepted, as were those which went to the Mediterranean station during the Crimea; for, if the men were fit to serve in such large

\* Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Vol. 27, pages 86, 87.

† Parliamentary Return, No. 380, 13 June, 1860, printed by order of the House of Commons.

numbers in Line regiments, they were equally capable of taking their place in the field as regiments; for there cannot be much difference between a Line regiment containing a large number of Militiamen, and a brigade or division with one or two Militia regiments, the proportion of regulars and Militiamen in either case being much the same. The first-named plan is the best that could be devised to destroy all *esprit de corps*, which has always been a great characteristic of the British Military Services, and is now more highly valued than ever; one of the principal objects in the new organization scheme being to encourage and foster this spirit. Again, although the Militia has really seen foreign service, yet, as the battalions were in every case composed of detachments from two or three regiments, none of them have the credit of having taken any active part in any war, they are therefore looked upon entirely as an untried force, and consequently not so popular as they would otherwise have been. All the Great Powers now maintain such enormous armies, that in any future campaign it will be quite impossible for our comparatively small number of regular troops to act effectively without the active support of the Militia; and this should be obtained, not by drafting Militiamen or the Militia Reserve wholesale into the Army, and so reducing the former force that it would not even be capable of taking up a place in the second line of defence or reserve, but by making them fit to be sent in regiments intact wherever their services are most required. Many improvements have doubtless been effected during the last few years, amongst the greatest of which may be reckoned the increased length of the Preliminary Drill for Recruits, the Schools of Instruction for Officers, and training the men in camp instead of having them billeted. The proposal to increase the length of service from five to six years is also a step in the right direction, but the Militia can never be thoroughly efficient whilst it is subjected to such a heavy drain from the Militia Reserve, and the men encouraged to join the Army in such large numbers without any appreciable return from them, when at the same time there is considerable difficulty in obtaining eligible recruits to replace them.\*

The latest and most important reform that affects the Militia is the New Localization Scheme, introduced in February last year, which is shortly to be carried out, by which, through the means of a number of Depot Centres, the regular Army and

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\* In proof of this assertion it may be mentioned that orders were issued nearly two years ago (in April, 1871), to Commanding Officers, to use every means in their power to recruit their regiments up to their full strength, permission being given to lower the standard height from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 3 inches for growing lads; but, as already shown, it has not been possible to obtain sufficient numbers, even of such an unsatisfactory class of men as these.

Militia especially are sought to be closely associated. The value of such an organization cannot be too highly rated, and now that it appears to be almost an accomplished fact, it seems extraordinary that this principle of encouraging local association between certain districts and regiments, which was first recognized in 1782, when county titles were conferred on regiments to assist recruiting,\* should have taken nearly a century to bring it into working order.

In such a comprehensive scheme as this, where so many interests have to be considered, it was not likely to give entire satisfaction to all parties interested, and this one has proved no exception to the rule; for, during the few months the Report† has been issued, it has been the cause of much grumbling, and numerous changes and revisions, and we may add improvements, have since been effected‡ in various details connected with the regular Army, but those portions relating to the Militia have in many cases, unfortunately, remained unaltered. Under the new organization, twenty-two new regiments and fifteen second battalions will be added to the Militia, being an increase of thirty-seven battalions, which will make the Militia Infantry 151 regiments strong. These will be raised as follows:—

## ENGLAND.

<i>Sixteen New Regiments, viz.</i>		<i>Fifteen 2nd Battalions, viz. to</i>	
2nd Berks . . . .		1st Lancashire.	
2nd Cornwall . . . .		2nd „	
2nd Dorset . . . .		3rd „	
2nd Hants . . . .		4th „	
2nd East Kent . . . .		5th „	
2nd West Kent . . . .		6th „	
2nd Leicester . . . .		7th „	
2nd Northumberland . . . .		2nd Middlesex.	
2nd Northampton & Rutland		3rd „	
2nd Shropshire . . . .		4th „	
4th Staffordshire . . . .		5th „	
4th Surrey . . . .		1st West York Rifles.	
2nd Sussex . . . .		3rd West York Light Infantry.	
2nd Wilts . . . .		4th West York.	
2nd East York . . . .		6th „	
2nd North York.			

## WALES.

<i>One New Regiment.</i>	<i>2nd Battalions.</i>
2nd Glamorgan . . . .	None.

\* These might now be conferred on all other regiments which have none.

† Report of the Committee on the Organization of the various Land Forces of the Country, Feb. 22, 1872. [C 493.]

‡ Final Report of the above Committee, dated Feb. 21, 1873. [C 712.]

## SCOTLAND.

*Five New Regiments. No 2nd Battalions.*

2nd Aberdeen.  
The Forfar.  
3rd Lanark.  
4th Lanark.  
The Lothians.

## IRELAND.

*No New Regiments or 2nd Battalions.*

In order to avoid dispute, it will become necessary to number these new regiments in order of precedence, as was done in 1855, when a number of new regiments were then added; the second battalion, of course, should have the same number as their first battalion. Out of the present list of 135 regiments there are six vacancies which must be filled up, viz.—

The 14th, formerly the *Rutland*, now amalgamated with the Northampton;

The 24th, formerly the *Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers*, now an Artillery regiment;

The 72nd, formerly the *Kircudbright and Wigtown*, now the Dumfries and Ayr and Wigtown;

The 117th, formerly the *Argyle and Bute* (Infantry), now Artillery;

The 131st, formerly the *2nd Cornwall*, now amalgamated with the 1st Cornwall;

Finally, the 61st Anglesea Light Infantry, which it is proposed to convert into an Artillery regiment. The most impartial mode of selection is to take the regiments in the same order as their 1st battalions stand, with the exception of the 2nd Rutland and the 2nd Cornwall, which would take the 14th and 131st places respectively, by virtue of their old county regiments having held those positions, as already shown—the regiments would thus stand in the following order:—

<i>Old Numbers vacant.</i>	<i>Number of 1st Battalion.</i>
14—2nd Northampton and Rutland.	
24—2nd Berks . . . . .	7
61—2nd East York . . . . .	12
72—2nd North York . . . . .	22
117—2nd Leicester . . . . .	26
131—2nd Cornwall.	
<i>Then follow the new numbers, viz.—</i>	
136—2nd Northumberland . . . . .	27
137—2nd Wilts . . . . .	33
138—2nd West Kent . . . . .	37
139—2nd Dorset . . . . .	42
140—2nd Glamorgan . . . . .	44
141—2nd East Kent . . . . .	49

<i>Old Numbers vacant.</i>	<i>Number of 1st Battalion.</i>
142—2nd Sussex . . . . .	52
143—2nd Shropshire . . . . .	54
144—4th Staffordshire . . . . .	73
145—3rd Lanark . . . . .	78
146—4th Lanark . . . . .	79
147—2nd Aberdeen . . . . .	89
148—4th Surrey . . . . .	118
149—2nd Hants . . . . .	122
150—The Lothians . . . . .	126
151—Forfar.	

The Committee appointed to carry out the details involved in the new organization was composed of four officers of the regular army and one civilian; and, although the scheme affects the Militia as much, if not more, than any other force, it does not appear to have been thought necessary to include any officer of that force to represent them. It is, therefore, not surprising that in most cases it seems as if the only consideration, so far as recruiting, was how to keep the Line Battalions effective at the expense of the Militia, thus making the latter a mere recruiting or *Depôt Battalion*. For example, paragraph 31 states that, during war, recruits will be enlisted for general service in either the Line or Militia Battalion of the district; it is, therefore, almost certain that in such an event the Militia would not be able to get any recruits whatever, or only of a very inferior character, as they would all be required for the Line. It is further stated that, on a Line Battalion being ordered on active service, they would complete their establishment from the Militia Reserve, and *Volunteers from the Militia Battalion*, the latter battalion to be embodied (paragraph 35): it is also added that the *Depôt Centre* should be at once recruited up to a full battalion, and the Militia Battalions to war strength. In the first place, would it be possible to obtain such a large number of recruits in comparatively so short a time? Secondly, supposing that a sufficient number of desirable recruits was obtained, what would then be the value of the battalions composed, as they would be of such a large number of untrained men? The probability is, that by the time they were fit for work, the war would have been lost and won. It is bad policy to wait for a war to commence before we begin to recruit, and then try and make up for lost time by offering extravagant bounties. No other countries do so. The number of men we require to place all regiments, both of the regular army and Militia, on a warlike footing, should be obtained and well trained beforehand at our leisure during peace. If Militiamen were enlisted for ten years, the first six he should attend the annual training, and during the remaining four only be liable to be called up again to serve

with his regiment in case of war ; in this way we should have a real *Militia Reserve*.

The old system of keeping up the regular army on a war-footing, and at the same time reducing the Militia to a nominal force by drafting the men from the latter into the former, is still kept in view throughout this scheme. The *modus operandi* is described as follows, in paragraphs 36 and 37 :—“The reinforcements for the army in the field would consist of *the best drilled soldiers of the Militia Battalions*, ‘these’ being obtained from those battalions by volunteering, or transfers, as the case might be. For the purpose of this supply, the district represents the grand reservoir ; the depôt the expense reservoir ; the *2nd Militia Battalions represent the grand cistern*, from which two channels uniting would pour a stream of reinforcements into the cistern of the field battalion.” It will be observed that the Line regiments depend, not on their own Depôt Battalion (and the Army Reserve), which would then, according to the scheme, consist of eight companies, and should therefore be able to supply deficiencies quite as well as the Militia Battalion of the same strength, but on the latter battalion almost entirely.

After reading these extracts it is difficult to reconcile the statement contained in paragraph 42 with such a plan.—“It is by no means intended that Militia Battalions, any more than Line Battalions, serving at home, are to be regarded merely as recruiting agents for battalions serving abroad. Militia Battalions, like Line Battalions, would be liable to be called up into the line of battle, in case of an invasion of this country.” One thing is very clear, viz., after having lost so many men by volunteering or transfer into the Line, they would be totally unfit either to relieve Line regiments in colonies, or take their place in line of battle as proposed. The report goes on to say (paragraph 45) that, “It is not unreasonable to expect that the intimate connection, which it is one great object of the new proposed system to create between the Line and Militia Battalions of a brigade district, will induce the Commanding Officers of Militia to forward the interests of their connected Line Battalions by encouraging, *in place of heretofore opposing, the enlistment of their men in regiments of the Regular Army.*” Surely it is hardly fair to make such an assertion, when, as already shown, the Militia furnished upwards of *seventy thousand* men during the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny alone ; and, since then, some three or four thousand men have been obtained annually, to say nothing of thirty thousand Militia Reserve men. Is it not very natural that Militia Officers should experience, to say the least, some regret at seeing their regiments broken up in this manner by such a one-sided arrangement, by which the Regular Army obtains both officers and men without assisting in any way to fill up the gaps thus caused. It has been urged, says the Report,



"that Militia regiments would be deteriorated by the transfer of their best men to the Regular Army in the field. But the question for consideration is, not what is best for the efficiency of this or that service taken alone, but what is best for the military interests of the nation." This sentiment is most true, and one that all should heartily endorse; but it is at least questionable whether this mode is the best for the military interests of the nation, and therefore those who oppose it should be pardoned on that account for objecting to it.

It is impossible that officers and non-commissioned officers, and even the men themselves, can take much pride in the appearance of their regiments, or have any *esprit de corps*, when they know that at the very time their services will be most urgently required, when they would have an opportunity of showing that they had not worked in vain to make fairly drilled soldiers of them, their companies and regiments will suddenly dwindle down to a mere skeleton of their former strength, and have to set to work over again to fill their ranks.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising if the force is somewhat unpopular. The following opinion, expressed by Mr. Cardwell on the Militia Reserve, will be read with satisfaction by many. "He (Mr. Cardwell) admitted that he had always been sceptical about the Militia Reserve; but, after taking the best advice he could obtain, he thought it would be very desirable, when they had no Army Reserve, that they should have a Militia Reserve."\*

It has already been pointed out that, by increasing the one force and diminishing the other in equal proportion, there is no real acquisition of strength, and that, judging by past experience, it was a great mistake to revive the practice even in another form, as there has never been any lack of men to volunteer when wanted. The force, however, having been established, cannot be got rid of until five years have elapsed after the men cease to be enlisted; for, as the men are enlisted for that period under the condition of receiving £1 annually, it is useless for Members of Parliament to vote against the sum allotted for their bounty,† as by passing the Act, and voting the amount required the first year, they are bound to continue doing so until the contract is completed.‡ By the year 1876 transfers will be commenced in considerable numbers from the regular Army to the Army Reserve, and then perhaps (according to the speech of the Secretary of State for War, above quoted,) we may look for the abolition of the Militia Reserve.

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\* The "Times," March 1st. On Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, page 7.

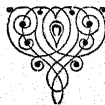
† Ibid.

‡ The cost for five years is upwards of £150,000.

As there will probably be a considerable number of men interchanged between the several battalions of a brigade in time of war (according to the new Organization Scheme) especially of Militia Reserve men and Volunteers from the Militia, it is of importance that such changes should be effected with as little trouble and delay as possible. It would be very advantageous therefore for this reason, if the Line and Militia battalion of a brigade were equipped as much alike as possible. Take for example the eight battalions of Middlesex Militia, which are attached to the Rifle Brigade and 60th Rifles; only one is a rifle battalion, and four of the others have yet to be raised, so it would be comparatively easy to equip the remaining three in the same manner. The same remark applies equally to all other brigades in which the equipment varies, such as in Highland, Fusilier, and Rifle Regiments; these are not very numerous, and the cost of the alteration would be very small.

Having now attempted to dispose of some of the most important changes which might be carried out with advantage—at least from a Militiaman's point of view—we will bring the subject to a close by expressing a hope that the reforms already proposed by the New Organization Committee may be speedily carried into effect.

\*.\* In the preceding pages a brief summary of each subject is all that has been attempted. The Appendix is now added, to show that there has been no lack of legislation on the Militia, but the numerous Acts appear to have been so hastily and imperfectly framed that they had constantly to be amended or superseded.





# APPENDIX.

CONTAINING

## A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE MILITIA ACTS,

WITH A SUMMARY OF THOSE WHICH STILL  
REMAIN IN FORCE;

ALSO

## T A B L E S

SHOWING

THE MILITIA QUOTA OF EACH COUNTY,

*(Reprinted from "The Strength and Cost of the British Army.")*

## THE STATUTES RELATING TO THE MILITIA.

<i>Year, Statute, and Chapter.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Repealed or otherwise.</i>
13 Chas. II., St. 1 c. 6* ...	Militia ...	Rep. in part Stat. Law Rev. Act 1863.
14 " St. 2 c. 3* ...	" ...	" " " "
15 " " c. 4* ...	" ...	" " " "
2 Will. & Mary, Sess. 2 c. 12	" ...	Rep. Stat. Law Rev. Act 1867."
3 " " c. 7	" ...	" " "
4 " " c. 6	" ...	" " "
5 & 6 " c. 19	" ...	" " "
6 & 7 " c. 13	Militia, &c. ...	" " "
7 & 8 Will. III., c. 16	Militia ...	" " "
8 & 9 " c. 35	" ...	" " "
9 Will. III., c. 31	" ...	" " "
10 " c. 18	" ...	" " "
11 " c. 14	" ...	" " "
12 & 13 Will. III., c. 8	" ...	" " "
1 Ann., c. 17	" ...	" " "
" St. 2 c. 15	" ...	" " "
2 & 3 Ann., c. 14	" ...	" " "
3 & 4 " c. 15	" ...	" " "
4 & 5 " c. 10	" ...	" " "
6 Ann., c. 28	" ...	" " "
" c. 63	" ...	" " "
7 " c. 23	" ...	" " "
8 " c. 22	" ...	" " "
9 " c. 31	" ...	" " "
10 " c. 33	Militia, &c. ...	" " "
12 " c. 8	Militia ...	" " "
13 " c. 9	Militia, &c. ...	" " "
1 Geo. I., St. 2 c. 14	Militia ...	" " "
7 Geo. II., c. 23	" ...	" " "
19 " c. 2	" ...	" " "
30 " c. 25	" ...	" " "
31 " c. 26	" ...	" " "
" c. 30	Militia Pay ...	" " "
32 " c. 20	Militia ...	" " "
" c. 21	Militia Pay ...	" " "
33 " c. 2	Militia ...	" " "
" c. 22	" ...	" " "
" c. 24	Militia Pay ...	" " "
1 Geo. III., c. 22	" ...	" " "
2 " c. 20	Militia ...	" " "
" c. 35	Militia Pay ...	" " "
3 " c. 10	Militia Pay, &c. ...	" " "
4 " c. 17	Militia ...	" " "
" c. 30	Militia Pay ...	" " "
5 " c. 34	" ...	" " "
" c. 36	Militia ...	" " "
6 " c. 30	Militia Pay, &c. ...	" " "
7 " c. 15	Militia ...	" " "

<i>Year, Statute, and Chapter.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Repealed or otherwise.</i>
7 Geo. III., c. 17 ...	Militia Pay, &c. ...	Rep. Stat. Law Rev. Act 1867.
8 " c. 20 ...	Militia Pay ...	" " "
9 " c. 40 ...	" " " ...	" " "
" c. 42 ...	Militia ...	" " "
10 " c. 9 ...	Militia Pay ...	" " "
11 " c. 32 ...	Militia ...	Rep. Stat. Law Rev. Act 1861
12 " c. 13 ...	Militia Pay ...	Spent.
13 " c. 23 ...	" ...	Rep. Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1861.
14 " c. 18 ...	" ...	Spent.
15 " c. 8 ...	" ...	"
16 " c. 3 ...	Militia ...	Expired.
" c. 19 ...	Militia Pay ...	"
17 " c. 10 ...	" ...	Spent.
18 " c. 14 ...	Militia ...	Rep. Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 59 ...	Militia, &c. ...	" " "
19 " c. 19 ...	Militia Pay ...	Spent.
" c. 72 ...	Militia, &c. ...	Rep. Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 76 ...	Militia ...	" " "
20 " c. 8 ...	" ...	" " "
" c. 14 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
" c. 44 ...	Militia ...	Rep. Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1861.
21 " c. 7 ...	" ...	" " "
" c. 18 ...	" ...	Spent.
" c. 21 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
22 " c. 6 ...	Militia ...	Spent.
" c. 24 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
" c. 62 ...	Militia ...	Rep. Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1861.
23 " c. 40 ...	Militia Pay ...	Spent.
24 " Sess. 1 c. 13 ...	Militia Pay, &c. ...	Rep. Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1861.
25 " c. 8 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
26 " c. 69 ...	" ...	Spent.
" c. 107 ...	Militia ...	Rep. 42 Geo. III., c. 90 s. 1.
27 " c. 8 ...	Militia Pay, &c. ...	Spent.
28 " c. 11 ...	Militia Pay ...	"
29 " c. 15 ...	" ...	"
30 " c. 9 ...	" ...	"
31 " c. 16 ...	" ...	"
32 " c. 26 ...	" ...	"
33 " c. 8 ...	Families of Militiamen ...	Rep. 43 Geo. III., c. 47 s. 1.
" c. 19 ...	Militia Pay ...	Spent.
" c. 79 ...	Militia, Sussex ...	"
34 " c. 16 ...	Militia ...	Expired.
" c. 30 ...	Militia Pay ...	Spent.
" c. 47 ...	Families of Militiamen, &c. ...	Rep. 43 Geo. III., c. 47 s. 1.
" c. 81 ...	Militia ...	Rep. 36 Geo. III., c. 92 s. 1.
35 " c. 16 ...	" Derbyshire ...	Spent.
" c. 27 ...	" London ...	Rep. 36 Geo. III., c. 92 s. 1.
" c. 83 ...	" Pay ...	Spent.
" c. 35 ...	" Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 60 ...	" Staffordshire ...	Spent.
" c. 81 ...	Families of Militiamen ...	Rep. 43 Geo. III., c. 47 s. 1.
" c. 83 ...	Artillery Corps, &c. ...	Rep. 42 Geo. III., c. 90 s. 1.
36 " c. 41 ...	Militia Pay ...	Spent.
" c. 92 ...	London Militia ...	Rep. 1 Geo. IV., c. 100 s. 1.
" c. 114 ...	Families of Militiamen, &c. ...	Rep. 43 Geo. III., c. 47 s. 1.
" c. 116 ...	Militia Allowances ...	Expired.
37 " c. 3 ...	Militia ...	Rep. 42 Geo. III., c. 90 s. 1.
" c. 22 ...	" ...	" "
" c. 25* ...	" ...	" "

<i>Year, Statute, and Chapter.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Repealed or otherwise.</i>
37 Geo. III., c. 38 ...	Militia Pay ...	Spent.
" c. 75 ...	Tower Hamlets Militia ...	"
" c. 103 ...	Militia ...	Rep. in part 38 Geo. III., c. 44 s. 8. Residue expired.
" c. 116 ...	Militia Allowances ...	Expired.
38 " c. 12 ...	Militia ...	"
" c. 17 ...	" ...	Spent.
" c. 18 ...	Supplementary Militia ...	Rep. 42 Geo. III., c. 90 s. 1.
" c. 19 ...	" " ...	Spent.
" c. 44 ...	Militia " ...	Expired.
" c. 55 ...	" " ...	Rep. 42 Geo. III., c. 90 s. 1.
" c. 64 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
" c. 66 ...	Militia ...	"
" c. 70 ...	Militia Allowances ...	"
" c. 74 ...	Miners of Cornwall & Devon Militia	Rep. 42 Geo. III., c. 72 s. 1.
39 " c. 5 ...	Militia ...	Expired.
" c. 14 ...	Supplementary Militia ...	"
" c. 35 ...	Militia ...	"
" c. 62 ...	" ...	"
" c. 82 ...	Militia of City of London...	Rep. 1 Geo. IV., c. 100 s. 1.
" c. 90 ...	Militia ...	Rep. 42 Geo. III., c. 90 s. 1.
" c. 97 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
" c. 103 ...	" Allowances ...	"
" c. 106 ...	Militia ...	Rep. 42 Geo. III., c. 90 s. 1.
39 & 40 Geo. III., c. 1	" ...	"
" c. 15	" ...	Expired.
" c. 37	Militia Pay ...	"
" c. 44	" Allowances ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861
" c. 75	" " ...	Expired.
41 Geo. III. (U.K.), c. 6	Militia ...	Rep. 49 Geo. III., c. 120 s. 1.
" c. 43	" Pay, England ...	Spent.
" c. 55 & 56	" Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 67	" Scotland ...	Expired (semb.)
" c. 98	" Pay, Ireland ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
42 " c. 12 ...	" Quotas ...	Rep. 42 Geo. III., c. 90 s. 1.
" c. 49 ...	" Pay, England ...	Spent.
" c. 55 ...	" Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 64 & 65	" " ...	"
" c. 72* ...	Militia, Cornwall and Devon	Rep. in part 51 Geo. III., c. 114 s. 2.
" c. 109 ...	Militia, Ireland ...	Rep. 49 Geo. III., c. 120 s. 1.
" c. 118 ...	" " ...	Spent in part, residue superseded, 49 Geo. III., c. 120 ss. 27, 30, 31, 140.
43 " c. 2 ...	" " ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 9 ...	Militia Pay, Ireland ...	Spent.
" c. 10* ...	Militia ...	"
" c. 19 ...	Militia Training ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 33 ...	Militia, Ireland ...	"
" c. 38 ...	" Great Britain ...	Expired.
" c. 47* ...	Militia ...	Rep. in part 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 76 s. 60.
" c. 50* ...	" ...	Rep. in part as to Militia raised in Eng. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 120 s. 26.
" c. 62 ...	Militia, Great Britain ...	Spent.
" c. 71 ...	" " ...	" (semb.)
" c. 72 ...	Militia Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 76 ...	Militia, Ireland ...	Spent.
" c. 88 ...	Militia Pay, Ireland ...	Expired.

<i>Year, Statute, and Chapter.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Repealed or otherwise.</i>
43 Geo. III., c. 89* ...	Deputy-Lieut. S. Militia ...	Rep. in part 49 Geo. III., c. 90 s. 1.
" c. 94 ...	Militia Pay, Great Britain	Spent (semb.).
" c. 95 ...	" Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 100* ...	Militia, Scotland, &c. ...	Rep. in part 56 Geo. III., c. 64 s. 1, residue as to Militia raised in Eng. 23 & 24 Vict., c. 120 s. 26.
" c. 142 ...	Militia, Ireland ...	Rep. 49 Geo. III., c. 86 s. 1.
44 " c. 32 ...	" " ...	Expired.
" c. 33 ...	" " ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861
" c. 34 ...	" " ...	Rep. 49 Geo. III., c. 86 s. 1.
" c. 39 ...	Militia Pay, Great Britain	Spent.
" c. 40 ...	" Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 41 ...	" Pay, Ireland ...	"
" c. 50 ...	" Great Britain ...	"
" c. 51 ...	" Allowances ...	"
45 " c. 31 ...	" Great Britain ...	Spent (semb.).
" c. 38 ...	Irish Militia ...	"
" c. 60 & 61	Militia Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 62 ...	" Pay, Great Britain	Spent.
" c. 63 ...	" " Ireland ...	Expired.
" c. 90 ...	Militia ...	Spent.
46 " c. 19 ...	Militia Pay, Great Britain	"
" c. 20 & 21	" Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 22 ...	" Pay, Ireland ...	"
" c. 31 ...	Irish Militia ...	"
" c. 91* ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Rep. in part 47 Geo. III., Sess. 2 c. 71 s. 1 (which is rep. 56 Geo. III., c. 64 s. 1, without a saving).
" c. 124 ...	Irish Militia ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 140* ...	Militia, Irish Volunteers ...	Rep. as to Volunteers in Great Britain 26 & 27 Vict., c. 65 s. 51.
47 " Sess. 1 c. 6	Irish Militia ...	Expired.
" Sess. 2 c. 26	Militia Pay, &c., Ireland ...	"
" c. 29 ...	Militia Pay, Great Britain	Spent.
" c. 31 & 32	" Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 55 ...	" Ireland ...	Spent.
" c. 56 ...	" " ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 57 ...	" Great Britain ...	Spent.
" c. 71 ...	" " ...	Rep. 56 Geo. III., c. 64 s. 1.
48 " c. 45 ...	" Pay, Ireland ...	Expired.
" c. 46 ...	" " Great Britain	Spent.
" c. 51 & 52	" Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 64 ...	" Ireland ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 111 ...	" Local, England ...	Rep. 52 Geo. III., c. 38 s. 1.
" c. 136 ...	" Tower Hamlets ...	Spent.
" c. 150 ...	" Local, Scotland ...	Rep. 52 Geo. III., c. 68 s. 1.
49 " c. 4 ...	" Great Britain ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 5 ...	" Ireland ...	"
" c. 40 ...	" Local, England ...	Rep. 52 Geo. III., c. 38 s. 1.
" c. 48 ...	" " Scotland ...	"
" c. 53 ...	" Great Britain ...	Rep. 56 Geo. III., c. 64 s. 1.
" c. 56 ...	" Ireland ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 82 ...	" Local, Great Britain	Rep. (see 52 Geo. III., c. 38 s. 1, & 52 Geo. III., c. 68 s. 1).
" c. 85 ...	" Pay, Ireland ...	Expired.
" c. 86 ...	" Ireland ...	Rep. 51 Geo. III., c. 78 s. 1 (but see 51 Geo. III., c. 118 s. 5).
" c. 87 ...	" and Local Militia Pay, Great Britain	Spent.

<i>Year, Statute, and Chapter.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Repealed or otherwise.</i>
49 Geo. III., c. 88 & 89	Militia Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 90* ...	" Scotland ...	
" c. 113 ...	" Local & Volunteers ...	Rep. 52 Geo. III., c. 152 s. 1.
" c. 129 ...	" Great Britain ...	Rep., see 52 Geo. III., c. 38 s. 1, & 52 Geo. III., c. 68 s. 1.
50 " c. 24 ...	" "	Rep. 56 Geo. III., c. 64 s. 1.
" c. 25 ...	" "	Rep. in part 52 Geo. III., c. 38 s. 1, & 52 Geo. III., c. 68 s. 1, residue, semb., wholly, 26 & 27 Vict., c. 65 s. 51.
" c. 89 ...	" Pay, Ireland ...	Expired.
" c. 90 ...	" and Local Militia	
" c. 91 & 92	Pay, Great Britain ...	Spent.
51 " c. 17 ...	Militia Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 17 ...	" Indemnity for acts done for completing the	Spent.
" c. 20 ...	Militia ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 30 ...	" Ireland ...	
" c. 78 ...	" "	Rep. 9 "Geo. IV.", c. 40 s. 1.
" c. 90 ...	" Pay, Ireland ...	Expired.
" c. 107 ...	" and Local Militia	Spent.
" c. 108 & 109	Pay, Great Britain	
" c. 114* ...	Militia Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 118* ...	Militia ...	
" c. 128 ...	" ...	Rep. in part 22 & 23 Vict., c. 38 s. 1.
52 " c. 28 & 29*	" Ireland ...	Spent.
" c. 83 & 84	" Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 111 ...	" and Local Militia	Spent.
" c. 112 ...	Pay, Great Britain	
" c. 116* ...	Militia Pay, Ireland ...	Expired.
53 " c. 20 ...	Militia	
" c. 28* ...	Militia, Great Britain ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 29* ...	Militia	
" c. 43* ...	Militia, Scotland	
" c. 79 ...	" Ireland	
" c. 81* ...	" Pay, Ireland ...	Expired.
" c. 90 & 91	Militia ...	Rep. in part, semb., except as to Ireland, 26 & 27 Vict., c. 65 s. 51.
" c. 96 ...	Militia Allowances ...	Expired.
" c. 132* ...	Militia and Local Militia	Spent.
" c. 154* ...	Pay, Great Britain	
54 " c. 1 ...	Militia	
" c. 10 ...	Militia, Ireland (Kilmainham Hospital)	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 11 ...	Militia Provisional Batts....	Expired.
" c. 17 ...	" ...	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 19 ...	" City of London ...	" " "
" c. 20 ...	" Local, Great Britain	Expired.
" c. 38 ...	Militia, Cornwall and Devon	Rep. Statute Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 176 ...	Militia, City of London ...	Spent in part, residue virt. rep. 56 Geo. III., c. 64.
" c. 177 ...	Militia, Local, Pay, Great Britain	Spent.
" c. 179* ...	Militia Pay, Ireland ...	"
" c. 179* ...	Militia, Ireland ...	"

<i>Year, Statute, and Chapter.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Repealed or otherwise.</i>
54 Geo. III., c. 189 ...	Militia Pay, Great Britain...	Expired.
55 " c. 65* ...	Militia ... ..	Rep. in part 56 Geo. III., c. 64 s. 2. As to Militia in England, 15 & 16 Vict., c. 50 s. 26.
" c. 76 ...	Militia, Local, Great Britain	Expired.
" c. 77 ...	Militia Embodiment ...	Spent.
" c. 165 ...	Militia Pay, Great Britain...	Expired.
" c. 166 ...	Militia, Local Pay, Great Britain	Spent.
" c. 167 ...	Militia Pay, Ireland ...	"
" c. 168* ...	Militia ... ..	Rep. in part 23 & 24 Vict., c. 94 s. 19. Rep. as to Mil. of Scot. Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1861.
56 " c. 38* ...	"	
" c. 45 ...	Militia, Local, Pay, Great Britain	Spent.
" c. 64* ...	Militia ... ..	Rep. as to Mil. of Scot. Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 90 ...	Militia Pay, Great Britain	Expired in part. Residue spent.
" c. 121 ...	" Ireland ...	Spent.
57 " c. 57* ...	Militia	
" c. 102 ...	Militia Pay, Great Britain	Expired.
" c. 103 ...	" Ireland ...	Spent.
" c. 104* ...	Militia, Ireland	
58 " c. 58 ...	Militia Pay, Great Britain	Expired.
" c. 59 ...	" Ireland ...	Spent.
59 " c. 116 ...	" Great Britain	Expired.
" c. 117 ...	" Ireland ...	Spent.
1 Geo. IV., c. 86 ...	" Great Britain	Expired.
" c. 96 ...	" Ireland ...	Spent.
" c. 100* ...	Militia, London	
1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 42, 43	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
3 Geo. IV., c. 120, 121	" ... ..	"
4 " c. 28 ...	Militia, Ireland ... ..	Vir. rep. or superseded 17 & 18 Vict., c. 107 s. 3.
" c. 59 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
5 " c. 33 ...	" ... ..	Spent.
6 " c. 31 ...	" ... ..	Expired.
7 " c. 27 ...	" ... ..	"
7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 50...	" ... ..	"
9 Geo. IV., c. 67 ...	" ... ..	"
10 " c. 10* ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	
" c. 29 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV., c. 29	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV., c. 52	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
1 & 2 Will. IV., c. 8...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
" c. 15	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
" c. 17*	Militia, Custos Rotulorum, Lieut. Militia	
2 & 3 " c. 50	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
" c. 76	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
3 & 4 " c. 21	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
" c. 62	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
4 & 5 " c. 63	" ... ..	"
" c. 64	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
5 & 6 " c. 37	Militia ... ..	Rep. Stat. Law Rev. Act, 1861.
" c. 68	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.

<i>Year, Statute, and Chapter.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Repealed or otherwise.</i>
6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 88	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
"      c. 93	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict., c. 52	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict., c. 63	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
1 & 2 Vict., c. 90 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
"      c. 91 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
2 & 3 "      c. 43 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
"      c. 64 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
3 & 4 "      c. 70 ...	" ... ..	"
"      c. 71 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
4 & 5 "      c. 23 ...	" ... ..	"
"      c. 61 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	Expired.
5 & 6 "      c. 72 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 90 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
6 & 7 "      c. 43 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 70 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
7 & 8 "      c. 35 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 75 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
8 & 9 "      c. 58 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 82 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
9 & 10 "      c. 43 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 55 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
10 & 11 "      c. 68 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 88 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
11 & 12 "      c. 65 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 75 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
12 & 13 "      c. 52 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 75 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
13 & 14 "      c. 46 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 49 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
14 & 15 "      c. 32 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 53 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
15 & 16 "      c. 50* ...	Militia ... ..	Rep. in part 16 & 17 Vict., c. 133 s. 3.
"      c. 74 ...	Militia Pay and Clothing...	Expired.
"      c. 75 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
16 & 17 Vict., c. 116	Militia Pay ... ..	Rep. in part 17 & 18 Vict., c. 105 s. 1. Residue expired.
"      c. 133*	Militia ... ..	Rep. in part 17 & 18 Vict., c. 105 s. 35. Residue expired.
17 & 18 "      c. 13* ...	"	"
"      c. 108 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Expired.
"      c. 109 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
18 & 19 "      c. 1* ...	Militia, Foreign Service	"
"      c. 19* ...	Militia, Ireland	"
"      c. 57* ...	Militia	"
"      c. 100 ...	Militia Officers ... ..	Vir. rep. 32 & 33 Vict., c. 13 s. 3
"      c. 106 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Expired.
"      c. 123 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
19 & 20 "      c. 52 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	"
"      c. 90 ...	Militia Pay and Clothing...	"
20 & 21 "      c. 11* ...	Militia, Ireland	"
"      c. 21 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Expired.
"      c. 65 ...	Militia Pay ... ..	"
"      c. 82 ...	Militia Embodiment ... ..	"
21 & 22 "      c. 4 ...	" ... ..	"
"      c. 89 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.



<i>Year, Statute, and Chapter.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Repealed or otherwise.</i>
21 & 22 Vict., c. 82 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
" c. 85 ...	Militia, Foreign Service ...	"
" c. 86 ...	Militia Embodiment ...	"
22 & 23 " c. 15 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
" c. 38*...	Militia ...	Rep. in part 23 & 24 Vict., c. 94 s. 15.
" c. 54 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
23 & 24 " c. 94*...	Militia ...	"
" c. 120*	Militia Ballot ...	"
" c. 133...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
24 & 25 " c. 119...	" ...	"
" c. 120...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
25 & 26 " c. 77 ...	" ...	"
" c. 80 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
26 & 27 " c. 37 ...	" ...	"
" c. 53 ...	Militia Ballot Suspension...	Spent.
27 & 28 " c. 63 ...	" ...	"
" c. 69 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
28 & 29 " c. 46*...	Militia ...	"
" c. 47 ...	Militia Pay ...	Expired.
29 & 30 " c. 60 ...	" ...	"
30 & 31 " c. 92 ...	" ...	"
" c. 111*	Militia Reserve ...	"
31 & 32 " c. 76*...	Militia Pay and Clothing...	Rep. in part 32 & 33 Vict., c. 66 s. 3.
32 & 33 " c. 13*...	Militia ...	"
" c. 66*...	Militia Pay and Clothing ...	"
" c. 80*...	Militia, Ireland ...	"
33 & 34 " c. 68*...	Militia ...	"
34 & 35 " c. 86*...	Militia and Army ...	"

*\*Recapitulation of Militia Statutes in Force.*

UNITED KINGDOM.

Militia, Right of Command of, in Crown, 13 Cha. II., c. 6.

Militia of City of London, Tower Hamlets, and Cinque Ports—

14 Cha. II., c. 3.

52 Geo. III., c. 38, s. 162, 169.

15 Cha. II., c. 4.

1 Geo. IV., c. 100.

37 Geo. III., c. 25.

Tower Hamlets Militia, where liable to serve, 53 Geo. III., c. 132.

Militia in the Stannaries, raising and regulating—

42 Geo. III., c. 72.

52 Geo. III., c. 38, s. 166, &c.

51 Geo. III., c. 114.

15 and 16 Vict. c. 50.

Militia, liable to serve in the United Kingdom, 51 Geo. III., c. 114.

Raising of Militia, and regulation respecting,

(S.) 42 Geo. III., c. 90.

10 Geo. IV., c. 10.

(S.) 43 Geo. III., c. 50.

15 & 16 Vict. c. 50.

(S. I.) 46 Geo. III., c. 140.

16 & 17 Vict. c. 133.

52 Geo. III., c. 38.

17 & 18 Vict. c. 105.

53 Geo. III., c. 28.

(S. I.) 18 & 19 Vict. c. 1.

(S.) 53 Geo. III., c. 81.

(S. I.) 22 & 23 Vict. c. 38.

(S.) 55 Geo. III., c. 65.

(S. I.) 23 & 24 Vict. c. 94.

(I.) 55 Geo. III., c. 168.

23 & 24 Vict. c. 120.

(S.) 56 Geo. III., c. 64.

(S. I.) 32 & 33 Vict. c. 13.

(S. I.) 57 Geo. III., c. 57.

(S. I.) 33 & 34 Vict. c. 68.

## Special exemptions from liability to serve—

Of Dissenting Ministers, 43 Geo. III., c. 10.

Of persons who have already served, 52 Geo. III., c. 116.

## Relief out of Poor-rate to Families of Militiamen called out—

43 Geo. III., c. 47.

(S) 53 Geo. III., c. 81.

(S.I.) 51 Geo. III., c. 118.

(S) 55 Geo. III., c. 65.

53 Geo. III., c. 28.

List of persons liable to serve, 46 Geo. III., c. 91.

To serve in any part of United Kingdom, (S.I.) 51 Geo. III., c. 118.

Oath of, (S.I.) 51 Geo. III., c. 118.

Title of Officers to half-pay, of their widows to pensions, and of the men to Chelsea Hospital, (S.I.) 51 Geo. III., c. 118.

Absence of Militiamen for purpose of voting at Parliamentary Elections, 52 Geo. III., c. 38 s. 196.

Ballot for, when to be suspended, (S.I.) 56 Geo. III., c. 38.

Training, when to be suspended, (S.I.) 57 Geo. III., c. 57.

Service of Sheriff as Officer of, (S.I.) 2 &amp; 3 Vict., c. 59.

Embodiment of, (S.I.) 17 &amp; 18 Vict., c. 13.

Storehouses for, contribution thereto by boroughs, and exemption of them from local rates, 17 &amp; 18 Vict., c. 105, and 18 &amp; 19 Vict., c. 57.

Union of two counties, and providing storehouses for Artillery Corps, (S.I.) 23 &amp; 24 Vict., c. 94.

Balloting for, 23 &amp; 24 Vict., c. 94.

Balloting suspended, (S.I.) 28 &amp; 29 Vict., c. 46.

Enlistment of men to form Militia Reserve, 30 &amp; 31 Vict., c. 111.

Pay, clothing, &amp;c., and Staff of, (S.I.) 31 &amp; 32 Vict., c. 76—32 &amp; 33 Vict., c. 66.

Placing of, under command of Army Officer, (S.I.) 32 &amp; 33 Vict., c. 13.

Enlistment by Militiaman in Army (see Mutiny Act).

Abolition of Property Qualification of Officers, (S.I.) 32 &amp; 33 Vict., c. 13 s. 3.

No forfeiture of interest in benefit of Friendly Societies by enrolment in Militia or Naval Volunteers, 17 &amp; 18 Vict., c. 105; (I.) 17 &amp; 18 Vict., c. 107, s. 27.

Recruits' preliminary drill not to exceed six months. Authority over Militia transferred from Lords Lieutenant to Her Majesty, and all Officers to hold Queen's Commissions (S.I.), 34 &amp; 35 Vict., c. 86.

NOTE.—Those Acts marked (S.) or (I.) refer to Scotland or Ireland respectively, or to both; the remainder apply to England only.

### *Militia Statutes relating exclusively to* SCOTLAND.

## Militia, Raising and Regulating—

42 Geo. III., c. 91.

53 Geo. III., c. 29.

43 Geo. III., c. 100.

17 &amp; 18 Vict., c. 106.

52 Geo. III., c. 68.

Absence of men going to vote at Parliamentary elections, 52 Geo. III., c. 68 s. 177.

No Substitutes to be received having more than two children, 43 Geo. III., c. 89.

Allowance to wives and families of men in Militia, 49 Geo. III., c. 90, and 53 Geo. III., c. 29.

Penalty for buying Arms, Accoutrements, of Militiamen, 52 Geo. III., c. 68, s. 107.

Storehouses for, 17 &amp; 18 Vict., c. 106.

## *Militia Statutes relating exclusively to IRELAND.*

### Raising and Training of Militia—

49 Geo. III., c. 120.	57 Geo. III., c. 104.
52 Geo. III., c. 29.	17 & 18 Vict., c. 107.
53 Geo. III., c. 48.	18 & 19 Vict., c. 19.
54 Geo. III., c. 179.	

Relief to families of men of Militia, 51 Geo. III., c. 78, and 52 Geo. III., c. 28.

Men entitled to benefit of Kilmainham Hospital, 53 Geo. III., c. 154.

Appointment of Officers of Militia, 1 & 2 Will. IV., c. 17.

Storehouses for Arms, &c., 17 & 18 Vict., c. 107, 20 & 21 Vict., c. 11, and 32 & 33 Vict., c. 80.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATUTES.\*

Exemptions.—Religious Worship, Constables, Jury, &c. (S.I.) 52 Geo. III., c. 155.

Exemption of Excise Officers, &c. (S.I.) 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 53.

„ of Volunteers and others, (S.) 26 & 27 Vict., c. 65.

„ Medical Practitioners, (S.I.) 21 & 22 Vict., c. 90.

„ Post Office Officers, 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict., c. 33.

„ Roman Catholic Clergy, 31 Geo. III., c. 32—(S.I.) 10 Geo. IV., c. 7—31 & 32 Vict., c. 72.

Relief from Poor Rates, &c., 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 76 s. 60.

Lists of Militiamen in Metropolitan Police District, 3 & 4 Vict., c. 84.

Sussex, division of, for certain purposes, into separate counties, with separate sessions, 28 & 29 Vict., c. 37.

Freedom of exercise of trade in boroughs, &c., granted to men formerly in the Militia, (S.) 52 Geo. III., c. 38—(S.I.) 56 Geo. III., c. 67.

Returns and audit of accounts relating to Militia, Volunteers, &c., 52 Geo. III., c. 105.

Pay, &c., of Militia and Volunteers, 57 Geo. III., c. 41—26 & 27 Vict., c. 12.

Expiring Laws Continuance (Ballot Suspension) 32 & 33 Vict., c. 85.

\* These are Acts on other subjects, but which refer to the Militia in one or more sections, and are therefore not included in the Chronological Table.

The following Statutes should be included in the Chronological Table :—

<i>Year, Statute, and Chapter.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Repealed or otherwise.</i>
38 Geo. III., c. 12 ...	Militia, Scotland ...	Expired.
42 „ c. 90* ...	Militia ...	Rep. in part 44 Geo. III., c. 56 s. 19 (which is repealed 46 Geo. III., c. 51 s. 1, without a saving 51 Geo. III., c. 118 s. 2).
„ c. 91* ...	Militia, Scotland ...	Rep. in part 44 Geo. III., c. 56 s. 19 (which is repealed 46 Geo. III., c. 51 s. 1, without a saving 51 Geo. III., c. 118 s. 2).
49 „ c. 120* ...	Militia, Ireland ...	Rep. in part 51 Geo. III., c. 118 s. 2; 53 Geo. III., c. 48 ss. 1, 2; 17 & 18 Vict., c. 107 s. 31.
52 „ c. 38* ...	Militia, Local ...	Rep. in part 53 Geo. III., c. 28 ss. 1, 13.
„ c. 68* ...	Militia, Local, Scotland ...	Rep. in part 53 Geo. III., c. 29, ss. 1, 20.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 59* ...	Militia Officers (as Sheriff)	
17 & 18 „ c. 105* ...	Militia ...	
„ c. 106* ...	Militia, Scotland ...	
„ c. 107* ...	Militia, Ireland ...	

## STRENGTH OF OUR RESERVE FORCES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

## ENGLAND.

County.	Population.	Cavalry.		Artillery.			Engi- neers.	Infantry.		Total.	Grand Total.*
		Yeomanry.	Volunteers.	Total.	Militia.	Volunteers.		Militia.	Volunteers.	Militia.	
Bedfordshire .....	135,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	656	1,211	1,211
Berkshire .....	176,103	180	...	...	...	782	...	777	782	1,739	1,739
Buckinghamshire .....	166,597	540	...	...	...	493	...	749	493	1,732	1,732
Cambridgeshire .....	175,950	...	...	...	...	1,043	...	836	1,048	1,884	1,884
Cheshire .....	505,153	600	...	600	...	3,551	277	2,049	4,198	6,847	6,847
Cornwall .....	369,323	...	...	...	362	1,714	...	1,217	2,446	4,035	4,035
Cumberland .....	205,393	180	...	...	...	1,008	...	876	1,841	2,397	2,397
Derbyshire .....	339,377	240	35	275	...	1,367	...	1,367	1,538	3,145	3,145
Devonshire .....	531,531	1,020	279	1,299	367	2,000	56	2,870	4,437	7,824	7,824
Dorsetshire .....	188,651	360	...	360	...	944	...	814	1,338	2,512	2,512
Durham .....	509,018	...	...	...	...	2,625	488	1,400	4,357	6,119	6,119
Essex .....	404,644	300	...	300	362	1,086	...	1,086	3,852	5,888	5,888
Gloucestershire .....	435,502	480	...	480	...	1,856	169	1,993	3,261	5,794	5,794
Hampshire .....	431,495	360	46	406	786	2,643	100	950	3,949	6,045	6,045
Hertfordshire .....	123,659	...	...	...	...	538	...	538	588	1,151	1,151
Huntingdonshire .....	173,394	300	72	372	...	766	...	1,121	877	1,943	1,943
Kent .....	64,297	...	223	223	...	200	...	296	423	719	719
Leicestershire .....	733,375	600	...	600	600	4,080	...	2,000	5,845	9,045	9,045
Lincolnshire .....	242,744	600	92	692	646	13,729	891	8,400	21,149	30,795	30,795
London .....	237,402	600	...	600	...	1,045	...	1,045	937	2,582	2,582
Northamptonshire .....	411,997	...	74	74	...	1,886	...	1,886	2,141	4,027	4,027
Nottinghamshire .....	220,571	180	...	180	...	20,645	1,543	8,057	24,767	33,004	33,004

Monmouthshire.....	174,670	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	750	1,815	2,565	750	2,375	3,125
Nottinghamshire.....	293,784	480	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,223	1,567	2,780	1,223	1,567	3,260
Norfolk.....	435,422	...	...	...	928	...	...	...	326	...	928	...	1,366	2,224	3,590	1,968	2,550	4,518
Northamptonshire.....	227,727	120	...	120	...	602	...	...	...	...	80	...	1,083	1,152	2,235	1,083	1,232	2,435
Northumberland.....	343,023	360	...	360	...	340	...	...	1,466	...	1,806	76	1,000	1,856	2,856	1,340	3,398	5,098
Oxfordshire.....	172,266	360	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	997	1,770	773	997	2,130
Rutland.....	21,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shropshire.....	240,876	840	...	840	...	...	...	...	320	...	320	...	1,058	1,219	2,277	1,058	1,539	3,437
Somersetshire.....	444,725	960	...	960	...	...	...	...	57	...	57	202	1,946	2,275	4,221	1,946	2,534	5,440
Staffordshire.....	746,534	660	...	660	...	...	...	...	240	...	240	...	2,867	4,172	7,039	2,867	4,412	7,939
Surrey.....	830,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	...	721	...	2,977	4,267	7,244	2,977	4,988	7,965
Sussex.....	336,271	180	...	180	...	526	...	...	207	...	733	...	1,000	1,649	2,649	1,526	1,866	3,562
Sussex.....	363,648	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	1,193	...	1,693	...	1,018	1,893	2,911	1,518	3,086	4,604
Warwickshire.....	561,723	480	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,148	1,954	4,102	2,148	1,954	4,582
Westmoreland.....	60,809	180	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	590	859	269	590	1,039
Wiltshire.....	249,455	600	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,166	1,631	2,797	1,166	1,631	3,397
Worcestershire.....	307,601	660	...	660	...	...	...	...	110	...	110	...	1,267	1,621	2,888	1,267	1,731	3,658
Yorkshire.....	2,033,051	1,560	...	1,560	...	539	...	...	3,237	...	3,776	1,472	7,660	10,055	17,715	8,199	14,764	24,523
Total.....	18,949,930	13,380	821	14,201	5,630	26,333	31,963	6,217	69,828	108,241	178,069	75,453	141,612	230,450				

NOTE.—The numbers for Hampshire include also the Isle of Wight. The Isle of Man is included in Lancashire. In Middlesex, only the *London* Volunteer Corps actually within the County are included; the remainder being included in Surrey. The quota of Militiamen for Rutland is included in Northampton, as there is now only one regiment between them; formerly Rutland had a separate regiment. The numbers for the above in detail are:—

Isle of Man, population 52,469; Artillery Volunteers 153; Rifles 277. Total 430.  
 Isle of Wight, " 55,362; Militia Artillery 286; Rifle Volunteers 522. Total 808.  
 Metropolitan part of Middlesex, 24,136; Rural part, 631. Total 24,767.  
 Surrey, 2,857; " 2,131.

The Militia is divided into 86 regiments, containing 2,846 officers, 3,093 non-commissioned officers, 2,502 corporals, 758 drummers, 75,458 privates. Total 84,662 men. The Yeomanry contains 40 regiments, in 223 troops, with 915 officers, and 13,380 men. Total 14,295 men. There are 848 Volunteer Corps, containing 141,612 men of all ranks.

\* Including the Yeomanry.





## STRENGTH OF OUR RESERVE FORCES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

## IRELAND.

County.	Population.	MILITIA.			County.	Population.	MILITIA.		
		Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.			Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.
Antrim (U.) .....	378,588	579	1,000	1,579	Londonderry (U.) ..	184,209	75	800	875
Armagh (U.) .....	190,086	100	800	900	Longford (L.) .....	71,494	...	386	386
Carlow (L.) .....	57,137	...	311	311	Louth (L.) .....	90,713	...	492	492
Cavan (U.) .....	153,906	...	814	814	Mayo (C.) .....	254,796	...	1,254	1,254
Clare (M.) .....	166,305	...	977	977	Meath (L.) .....	110,373	...	665	665
Cork (M.) .....	644,818	989	2,000	2,989	Monaghan (U.) ..	126,482	...	647	647
Donegal (U.) .....	237,305	372	800	1,172	Queen's County (L.)	90,650	...	522	522
Down (U.) .....	239,302	...	1,472	1,472	Roscommon (C.) ..	157,272	...	812	812
Dublin (L.) .....	410,252	320	1,441	1,761	Sligo (C.) .....	124,845	...	591	591
Fermanagh (U.) ..	105,768	...	534	534	Tipperary (M.) ..	249,106	...	704	1,504
Galway (C.) .....	271,478	480	1,000	1,480	Tyrone (U.) .....	238,500	187	1,000	1,187
Kerry (M.) .....	201,800	...	1,096	1,096	Waterford (M.) ..	134,252	743	...	743
Kildare (L.) .....	90,946	...	456	456	Westmeath (L.) ..	90,879	...	527	527
Kilkenny (L.) .....	124,515	...	719	719	Wexford (L.) .....	143,956	...	817	817
King's County (L.)	90,043	...	519	519	Wicklow (L.) .....	86,479	...	472	472
Leitrim (C.) .....	104,744	...	528	528	Total .....	5,798,967	4,872	25,128	30,000
Limerick (M.) .....	217,277	227	972	1,199	Ulster .....	1,914,286	1,313	7,887	9,180
Leinster .....	1,457,635	320	7,327	7,647	Connaught .....	913,135	480	4,185	4,665
Munster .....	1,613,568	2,759	5,749	8,508					

NOTE.—The capital letter after the name of each County denotes the Province in which it is situated. The Artillery Militia is divided into 12 Regiments, containing 184 officers, and 4,872 men. The Infantry into 35 Regiments, containing 1,014 officers, 25,128 men Total, 47 Regiments, 1,198 officers, 1,255 non-commissioned officers, 958 corporals, 303 drummers, 30,000 privates. Total, 33,714 men. There are no Yeomanry or Volunteers.



STRENGTH OF OUR RESERVE FORCES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

WALES.

County.	Population.	Cavalry.			Artillery.		Engi- neers.	Infantry.			Total.	
		Yeomanry.	Volunteers.	Total.	Militia.	Volunteers.		Militia.	Volunteers.	Total.	Militia.	Volunteers.
Anglesea .....	54,546	..	..	..	..	169	..	256	..	256	256	169
Brecknockshire .....	61,627	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	452	738	286	452
Cardiganshire .....	72,255	..	..	..	..	..	..	301	66	367	301	66
Cardiganshire .....	111,757	..	..	..	486	486	..	..	440	440	486	440
Carmarthenshire .....	95,668	..	..	..	..	56	..	388	771	1,159	388	771
Carmarthenshire .....	100,862	240	..	240	..	..	..	482	592	1,074	482	592
Denbighshire .....	69,870	..	..	..	..	..	68	316	364	680	316	432
Flintshire .....	317,751	..	60	60	286	904	100	800	3,103	3,903	1,086	4,167
Glamorganshire .....	38,888	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	66	242	176	66
Merionethshire .....	67,075	360	..	360	..	..	..	312	265	577	312	265
Montgomeryshire .....	96,093	180	..	180	384	56	..	..	637	637	384	693
Pembrokeshire .....	25,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	179	298	119	179
Radnorshire .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	1,111,795	780	60	840	1,156	2,341	168	3,386	6,547	9,933	4,542	7,960
												13,282

NOTE.—In Wales there are 13 Militia Regiments, containing 207 officers, 231 non-commissioned officers, 149 corporals, 51 drummers, 4,542 men. Total, 5,180 men. The Yeomanry contains 3 Regiments in 13 troops, with 51 officers, 780 men. Total, 831. There are 73 Volunteer Corps containing 7,960 men of all ranks.

\* Including the Yeomanry.

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